# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,040—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1897.



Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Largest Sale in the World.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | FRIDAY, 5 P.M. | |
| R.I.ORIENTAL | 6281 | I. H. Moule | 9th July. |
| * GANGES | 4276 | T. F. Creasy | 16th " |
| P.&O.PENINSULAR | 6987 | W. A. Wheeler | 23rd " |
| * SHANNON | 4302 | J. F. Jephson | 30th " |
| R.I.BRITANNIA | 6025 | J. L. Parfitt | 6th Aug. |
| GANGES | 4331 | T. F. Creasy | 13th " |
| R.I.CALEDONIA | 7459 | R. B. Andrews | 20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4302 | J. F. Jephson | 27th " |
| R.I.ROME | 5845 | A. R. Daniell | 3rd Sept. |
| * GANGES | 4272 | T. F. Creasy | 10th " |
| | | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. | |
| R.I.INDIA | 7911 | R. F. Belcom | 18th Sept. |
| * SHANNON | 4302 | J. F. Jephson | 25th " |
| R.I.ORIENTAL | 6281 | I. H. Moule | 2nd Octr. |

The steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

### TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, (alternately on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | A. Martinolich | 5,830 | 1st Aug., 1897. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| POSEIDON | R. Mayer | 3,875 | 7th July. |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Wallusching | 4,761 | 12th Aug. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 900 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1080 | Rs. 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connexion with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 2 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | | 2,709 | 21st July 1897. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Seacoss House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 23, 1897.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain G. Shimadzu, 3,275 Tons, will sail for YUTCOURS, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 8th July.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 28th June, 1897.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

### WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Horuby Road,
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road,
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept in safe custody, and interest and dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Local Conditions of Passage.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAIN and STEAMER TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Ghats.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Students.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe *viâ* China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,693 tons, on the 6th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 8th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Nurreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "MERKARA" 3,099 tons, on or about 4th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

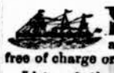
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped. THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NATAL | 4,074 | G. Chevalier | 9th July. |
| OCKANIEN | 4,259 | Schmitz | 6th August. |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | DeMaubeuge | 3rd September |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

*TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.*

### MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness RASULKHANJI,

NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

### BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid to this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trust-worthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

*Bombay Gazette Office,*

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one Boy from ... Terms ... Application to ... Dr. GLOËL, Langebrück bei Dresden (Western-Bhf.)

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS" at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

### HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

| BOMBAY, | KARACHI. |
|---|---|
| Esplanade Road. | Bunder Road. |

### LATHAM & Co.,

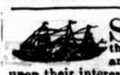
BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Docks and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

### SILK UMBRELLAS,

PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.

LADIES' AND GENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FINE TWILL SILK | Rs. | 12 8 |
| SUPERFINE TWILL SILK | " | 15 8 |
| BEST TWILL SILK | " | 18 8 |
| EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK | " | 21 0 |

### ASQUITH AND LORD,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the NEW SCHEME LEAFLET which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES AND UNEQUALLED BENEFITS THE ORIENTAL OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realise how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay.

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. Scrofula, Scurvey, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, Glandular Swellings and Inflammations, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Gout, Female Complaints, Tumours, Ulcers, Old Wounds, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Mercurial Affections, Blood Poisoning, Impurities arising from Hot Climates, and all Diseases arising from Bad Blood, Low State of the System, or Broken-down Constitution, are speedily and permanently cured by this matchless Medicine. Sold by all Chemists, at Rs. 6 per Bottle. Any one writing for it can have a Pamphlet containing Testimonials and Directions for Use sent free by post.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S 1 Rs. PILLS

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SPORTING GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

EXPRESS RIFLES.

COLT'S NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

MARTINI MITFORD RIFLES.

ANSON & DEELEY'S HAMMERLESS GUNS,

TREACHER & CO.'S KEEPER GUNS,

and others in great variety.

ELEY'S FIELD LOADED CARTRIDGES.

ELEY'S RIFLE AND REVOLVER CARTRIDGES

SCHULTZE'S GUNPOWDER.

Complete Illustrated Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### A NOTABLE NOVEL.

"A PINCHBECK GODDESS," Paper, Rs. 2; Cloth, Rs. 2-8.

BY MRS. FLEMING (Alice M Kipling.)

"A PINCHBECK GODDESS," is not only dedicated to Mr. Kipling in a quotation from Ben Johnson, which introduces the author's unconventional given name, but it deals with Rudyard Kipling's material, the Anglo-Indian Society at Simla. To that centre of work and play, ambition and flirtation, goes a young woman of thirty or thereabouts, in whom the lords of creation are disposed to take little interest. They think her "plain" and "dull," and she is neglected, besides being more or less spitefully talked about. Her revenge is a curious one. Returning to England she inherits a fortune and goes back to India with changed appearance and a new name. She calls herself a widow now, bleaches her hair, uses rouge, dances skirt dances in private theatricals, flirts outrageously, and altogether takes Simla by storm. Then she crushes all her suitors but one, and him she marries with good grace, reverting at the same time to her dark hair and normal manners. She is an attractive heroine, and Mrs. Fleming has sketched her with both accuracy and sprightliness. Her descriptions of Simla scenes and incidents are vivid, and she gives an impression of the life there, which, if not so effective as that given by her brother, is nevertheless clear and diverting.

"Dr. Conan Doyle's Fascinating Story."—"Daily News."

With 12 full-page Illustrations, Paper, Rs. 2; Cloth, 2-8.

"UNCLE BERNAC."—A Memory of the Empire.

By A. Conan Doyle, Author of "White Company," "Rodney Stone," &c., &c.

"*Daily Chronicle*."—"Uncle Bernac" is for a truth Dr. Doyle's Napoleon. Viewed as a picture of the little man in the grey coat, it must take rank before anything he has written. The fascination of it is extraordinary. It reaches everywhere a high literary level."

"*Speaker*."—"A most vivid and convincing portrait of a man whose personality will long continue to occupy the curious interest of mankind. Mr. Conan Doyle, in short, has succeeded in realizing Napoleon, and he makes him known to us as he really was."

## HANDSOME PRESENTS.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES,
LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS.
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., &c.
TOYS! TOYS!! DOLLS! DOLLS!!
TRICYCLES. BOYS' CRICKET SETS.

## FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

Truefitt's Eucharissa
Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer
Rimmel's Hair Dye
Eau de Rohet
Fleur de Riz
Royal Powder
Superfine Violet Powder
Pears' Soap
Carbolic Soap
Shaving Soap
Lime Juice and Glycerine
Lubin's Scent, Assorted
Vienna Scent
Florida Water
Rimmel's Pomade
Piver's Eau de Toxic
French Assorted Scent in Boxes
Eau Julep Truffis
Rowland's Kalydor
Bay Rum
Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice
Floriline
Poudre de Riz
Poudre de Java
Vinolia Soap
Terrolene Soap
Pears' Balls of sizes
French Soap, Assorted
Brilliantine
Atkinson's Scent, Assorted
Honey Water
Lavender Water
Glycerine Pomade
Piver's Eau de Opponax
Bloom of Roses
Opalin Powder
Extract of Elder Flowers
Golden Hair Wash
Eau de Figaro
Piver's Dentifrice
Champhorated Chalk
Camphorated Myrrh and Chalk
Rose Leaf Powder
Cuticura Soap
Honey Soap
Pears' Otto Rose Soap
Rowland's Macassar Oil
Cosmotique
Smith and Nephew Scent
Eau de Cologne
Aqua Goaeva
Photogenous Pomade
Piver's Eau de Rose
Loyd's Euxia
Eau de Toilet
Valentine

## BOLTON & COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

## ANNUAL SALE.

MONDAY, JULY 5TH,

AND

FIVE FOLLOWING DAYS.

BOMBAY.

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TO COMMEMORATE

## THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING OF

H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

## BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 24 0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. COMBRIDGE.
D. H. BARIA.
E. E. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. C. COMBRIDGE.
MORDECAI & Co.
TANKERIA N. GUZDUR.
C. C. BAMANIA.
H. D. MOOLAN.
M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANEKJEE.
J. K. KAPADIA.
F. M. DAMANIA.
F. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

## ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THE WEATHER.

IT has been objected that the ANEROID is too sensitive of slight passing changes in the Weather, and raises false alarms, but we think this is a grudging admission of change when it is impossible to think of going out conduct to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers.

Besides you can carry an Aneroid about anywhere, in Camp, by [illegible] or even a Camel, the movement will not injure it; but in the other kind the Mercury certainly pump the end of the Tube out before it had been carried a mile.

HALL BAROMETER in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter [illegible] 6 in. dial
HALL BAROMETER in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 in. and 10 in. dial
HALL BAROMETER in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 14 in. dial, with [illegible] and hair dial &c.
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case 3 in. dial
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 in. and [illegible] metal dial
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 6½ in. and 5 in. dial
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 in. and 9 in.
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 in. and 6½ in. dial
HALL BAROMETER, on dial case, entire diameter 19 in. 9½ in. dial
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 in. and 9 in. dial

## POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS FOR MEASURING ALTITUDES.

Consists of a Highly Sensitive Aneroid Barometer and a sliding Pocket [illegible] the starting point. The index is marked with scale of feet extending [illegible] ascending a mountain the needle will indicate the altitudes attained. In a Ghaut over the Ghauts the traveller may see the wonderful Climb and Descent [illegible] accomplishing silently and faithfully verified by the needle of his Pocket Aneroid.

Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and Rs. 135.

## THERMOMETERS GUARANTEED ACCURATE.

IN BOXWOOD 10½ in. Centigrade and Fahrenheit
IN FROSTED GLASS 10 in. ditto with brass mountings for fixing to wall

## MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

| Year. | New Assurances. | Net Premium Income. | Invested Funds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1885 | 73,48,020 | 14,76,426 | 53,28,[illegible] |
| 1896 | 1,58,50,446 | 39,09,890 | 2,67,07,563 |

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled, whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords continued testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

## SOUND TEETH!

F. S. MADON & Co.'s ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER has won the opinion of all as the most reliable Preparation for thorough cleansing of the Teeth, arresting incipient decay and keeping the Gums in health. Annas 12 only.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
107, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

## CLEAN TEETH

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Piles, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments,

USE CALVERT'S 20 per cent. CARBOLIC SOAP,

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English rate).

IF USED AT BEDTIME IT WILL PREVENT MOSQUITO BITES.

Extract of letter from London Mission, Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa:—"Here the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."

From GAIRDNER BLACKMORE, Esq., Wellington, New Zealand:—"When travelling through Australia, we used Calvert's 20 per cent Carbolic Soap where bitten by large Ants and Centipedes. It quickly healed the spot and drove away the pain. We also found it to be the handiest remedy for horses' sores and galls on camels."

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER 6d.; 1s., 1s. 6d., & 10s. 6d. CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. FOR PRESERVING THE TEETH AND [illegible] RING THE GUMS.

Each is prepared with Calvert's patent Carbolic dental preservative. They arrest the [illegible] infection by inhalation.

AVOID IMITATIONS which are NUMEROUS and UNRELIABLE.

From NEWTON CRANE, Esq., late [illegible] Manchester:—"Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is the very best I have ever used. In this opinion I am joined by all of my family."

The Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

## F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

AWARDED 70 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

## CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note:

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct labels, as shown:
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

[illegible] CALEDONIAN [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, Founded 1805. THE ELDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE. Head Office: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

[illegible] BEING a [illegible]

GRAS AND [illegible]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

WE have received a Requisition signed by the [illegible] of the Parsee Community asking us to call a Public Meeting of the Community to record [illegible] MOTLIBAI MANOCKJEE WADIA, and to [illegible] proper steps to perpetuate her Memory. In [illegible] that Requisition we convene a Public Meeting of the Parsee Community on SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at [illegible] P.M., at the Sir Jamsetjee Institution Building, Fort.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
HORMUSJEE EDULJEE ALLBLESS,
COWASJEE CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA.
Trustees of the Funds and Properties of the Parsee Punchayet.

NOTICE TO THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

WE have received a Requisition signed by the LEADING MEMBERS of the Parsee Community asking us to memorialise the Government of India for granting to the Parsee Community a separate Act for validating BAJROJ-GAR TRUST FUNDS. In response to that Requisition we have got prepared through our legal advisers a proper Memorial to adopt which we convene a Public Meeting of the Parsee Community on SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 5 P.M., at the Sir Jamsetjee Institution Building, Fort.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
HORMUSJEE EDULJEE ALLBLESS,
COWASJEE CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA.
Trustees of the Funds and Properties of the Parsee Punchayet.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1885.

AGREEABLY with the Bank's Notification dated 2nd July, 1894, Dividend Warrants at 10 per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax) for quarter ending 30th June, 1897, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register on that date, and distribution thereof made on the 15th July, 1897.

Dividend Warrants are in course of preparation for which purpose the Register of Members of the Company will remain closed from the 1st to 8th July inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Madras, 28th June, 1897.

WANTED

FOR an Up-country Cotton Mill, a First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who thoroughly understands the working of Hick's Compound Condensing Engines, and has had experience of Cotton Mills.

Applications with Copies of Testimonials and expectations as to Salary, &c., should reach the "Bombay Gazette" Office by the 15th of July, 1897.—Apply "M. E." care of this paper.

THE PUER AERATED WATERS,

PREPARED AT THE

VICTORIA HOTEL AERATED WATER FACTORY,

Are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

These WATERS are sweetened with pure Cane Sugar, Mineral Sugar is not used, and will not go stale.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF SECOND CALL.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on the 25th June, 1897, it was resolved that the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share should be made, and be payable on or before the 14th August, 1897.

If any Shareholder fail to pay this Call by the 14th August, 1897, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged from that date to the time of actual payment.

Shareholders are requested to remit to us the amount due on the above Call, either in Currency Notes, by Postal Order, by Cheque, or by Draft payable in BOMBAY, with the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Ralli Brothers) on SATURDAY, the 10th day of July, 1897, at [illegible] P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following Business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1896.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To confirm appointment of additional Directors.
V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1897, to SATURDAY, the 10th day of July, 1897, both days inclusive.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

[illegible]
LALLABHAI SWALJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
GOOLAM HYDER, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
THOMAS PATRICK GEOGHEGAN, late a Major in Her Majesty's 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry.
MULJI HURIDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
KARA BEHRI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
J. S. WAKEMAN, late a Guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
ELI HINGLEY, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
OLIVER LONGCROFT DOWNES, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 7th Bombay Cavalry.
ABDULALLI ISMALJI, late of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant.
ALEXO JOAQUIM PAIS, late Goanese Butler in the employ of E. A. Bulkley, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Dhulia.
DHARAMSEY RAMDAS and JAMKOOBAI, his widow, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants.
DAMODAR NANA KATKAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
NURBAI, woman, late of Bombay Cutchi Memon Inhabitant.
MERWANJI DADABHOY Nowsariwalla, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.

*All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith.* All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 3rd July, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 35 | 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | [illegible]7 | 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | [illegible] | 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 | 0 |
| Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt... | 6 | [illegible] |

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BANIAN ROW.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Goolam Hoosein Soomar Veera, and with the consent of the Official Assignee, H. C., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Tyeb Haji Joonas, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 11th May 1896. All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the south side of Banian Row, in the Registration District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 350 and four-ninths square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1066, new Survey No. 1258 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under old No. 7, new Ward No. 6296, Street No. [illegible] 50, 52, 54, and bounded on the North by the Banian Row, on the South by the sweepers' passage, on the West by the house of [illegible] and on the East by the house of Natha Jadowjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordass Dharamsey and Cama, Solicitors to the mortgagee and the Official Assignee, H. C., or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1897.

## NOTICES.

MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET.

AS there is an universal desire on the part of the Inhabitants of Bombay to appreciate the Valuable Services rendered to the City of Bombay by GENERAL GATACRE, who is shortly leaving Bombay, We, the Undersigned, request the friends and admirers of General Gatacre to meet at the Office of Mr. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, 1st floor, Markur's Buildings, opposite Share Bazar, on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at [illegible] P.M., to take steps to give a PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT to that Gentleman before his departure.

GEORGE COTTON.
A. ABERCROMBIE.
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL.
BOMONJI DINSHAW M. PETIT.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY.
GHELLABHAI HARIDAS.
N. N. WADIA.
R. M. SAYANI.

Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

CAPITAL..................Rs. 10,00,000.

GUARANTEED PENSION AND ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT.

Any male or female by paying a subscription of Rs. 5 per month for 15 consecutive years, can secure, after such fifteen years, a pension of Rs. 10 per month till his death, and after death his nominee will be entitled to receive the full amount of subscriptions paid to the Corporation plus compound interest at Rs. 6½ per cent. per annum.

EXPLANATORY TABLE SHOWING PROFIT TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

| In Years. | Actual sum paid by a Subscriber by monthly instalments of Rs. 5. | In the event of his withdrawal or discontinuance a subscriber shall receive Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | 600 | 795 |
| 11 | 660 | 901 |
| 12 | 720 | 1,020 |
| 13 | 780 | 1,143 |
| 14 | 840 | 1,274 |
| 15 | 900 | 1,413* |

*After the pensioner's death this amount will be paid to his nominee. A subscriber may pay as much more subscriptions as he likes in this DEPARTMENT on the above scale.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.—Loans.—Subscribers of this Department will get loans from the Corporation repayable by 25 monthly instalments.

Banking & General Agency business of every description transacted. Shares are still available. For Handbook of full information and other particulars, apply to—

PARULEKER & Co.,
Local Agents.

5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 656 OF 1891.

FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Esq., Advocate-General of Bombay at the relation of MAHOMED HUSAIN CHORGAY and others..........Plaintiff

vs.

(1) MOULVI ABDUL KADAR JITEKAR, (2) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED SAHEB MUCKBA, (3) SHAIK MAHOMED CURTAY, (4) MUNSHI SHAIK AHMED DALVI (5) MAHOMED KASIM CURTAY, (6) MUNSHI MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA, (7) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB JITEKAR (8) MAHOMED IBRAHIM SAHEB MUCKTABAY, (9) HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM SHAIK BHIKAN, (10) MAHOMED HOOSAIN CHORGAY..........Defendants.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is herby given that pursuant to the Decree dated the 20th March, 1894, and the Judge's Order, dated the 3rd December, 1896, a meeting of the Kokni Jamat of Bombay, will be held in the JUMA MUSJID on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. MIRZA ABBAS ALI BAIG, the Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, and the Special Commissioner appointed by the Court under the said order dated the 3rd December, 1896, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To consider, approve and adopt the Revised Scheme for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid of Bombay, as settled and approved by the High Court.

(2) To elect 11 members out of the said Jamat as Mushavirs or directors for the management of the affairs of the said Juma Musjid.

Any further information in reference to the above can be had by any members of the said Jamat on application to the undersigned at their office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1897.

ARDESIR, HORMASJEE & DINSHAW.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with [illegible] with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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"It is a remarkable work; the fruit of several years resourceful and [illegible] research into the origin of the religious [illegible] have come down to us from the night of time."—"[illegible] Gazette."

"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. [illegible] A stately octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations. Our learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He makes no pretence to [illegible] to Mythologies." On the [illegible] discovered an all-exclusive "Key [illegible] that the key we are [illegible] [illegible] all readers [illegible] and scientifically serious, he [illegible] mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent."

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Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
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It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

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"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

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"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

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CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled [illegible] often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons [illegible]

[illegible] IN A NUTSHELL — A book for young men, containing just that information which every one ought [illegible] whilst married persons [illegible] should procure a copy [illegible] free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., [illegible]

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| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
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| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND | £ 8,000,000 |
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RESULTS OF 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net Premiums | | £847,095 |
| Profit—excluding Interest | £104,176 | |
| Interest on Investments | 33,001 | |
| | | 137,177 |
| Dividends for Year | £42,550 | |
| Added to Reserves | 94,627 | |
| | | 137,177 |

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,202,433.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

| | Premiums. | Reserve Funds. |
|---|---|---|
| 1875 | £251,516 | £28,287 |
| 1885 | 490,012 | 351,657 |
| 1895 | 847,095 | 794,827 |

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FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Pound in Rs. 15 oz., post free | 15 | 12 |
| " " " 7-8 oz., post free | 8 | 0 |
| " " " 3-12 oz., post free | 4 | 4 |

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insects. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0-51m., 1-32a. Low water, 6-44m., 7-38a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Phillips and Co., annual meeting, 4-30 p.m.
B. V. A. Club, Cinderella Dance.
P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of the 18th ultimo, due to arrive, 8 a.m.
Proposed Entertainment to General Gatacre, Markur's Building, 4 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana—Civil vs. Military.
Ralli Brothers vs. Elphinstone C. C.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Elphinstone College.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Municipal C. C.
Ordnance vs. Middlesex Regiment.
B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. A. and N. Stores.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 4-28m., 2-3a. Low water, 7-20m., 8-13a.

CRICKET.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Daivadnya C. C.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court, this morning at 11 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, this evening, at 6-15, by the Rev. W. H. Dixon, M.A. Subject: "The merits of Christ."

REPORTED THEFT OF A SILVER WATCH.—Mr. F. S. Punnett, residing at Mazagon Road, reported to the police, on Thursday morning, the theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 50, from a drawer in his dressing table.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Arthur Richardson at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject: "Scientific Corroboration of Theosophy."

THEFT AT THE MOOLJI JETHA MARKETS.—Govindji Carpondas, a shopkeeper in the Moolji Jetha Markets, has reported to the police the theft of a wooden box, containing papers, currency notes, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 197, from his shop, some time during Wednesday last.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June last was 2,005, the daily average 67, and the number of new admissions 355—Parsees 639, Hindoos 507, Mahomedans 250, and Christians 509. Thirty-four children were vaccinated in the month.

PROPOSED ENTERTAINMENT TO GENERAL GATACRE.—At the instance of Mr. Goverdhandass Gocul-dass Tejpal and others, a preliminary meeting of the friends and admirers of General Gatacre is called for this evening, and will be held in the offices of Mr. Goverdhandass, in the Markur's Buildings, near the Share Bazaar. It is proposed to give an evening entertainment to General Gatacre before his departure for England to take up his new appointment at Aldershot.

A POPULAR ASSISTANT BANK MANAGER.—Mr. A. Muir, Assistant Manager of the Credit Lyonnais, who had gained much deserved popularity among exchange brokers and others here, left Bombay on Thursday evening for Calcutta to join the firm of Messrs. Smith, Ross and Co., exchange brokers of that city. A large number of his friends and admirers met him at the Victoria Terminus, and wished him a pleasant journey to his new sphere and presented him with flowers.

LECTURES.—For English-speaking Indians, especially students, a series of lectures on moral and religious subjects will be given at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, by Mr. Frank Anderson, B. A., of Exeter College, Oxford, every Tuesday, Saturday and Sunday from 8 to 9 p. m. The lectures on Tuesdays will consist of explanatory readings on the Gospel by Luke. The first lecture will be given on Saturday, July 3rd, and the subject will be "The limitations of Reason in the search after God."

PHOTOGRAPHING H. E. THE GOVERNOR.—As stated in our columns at the time, H. E. Lord Sandhurst was photographed in his Masonic regalia at the studio of Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal, Hornby Road, when he visited Bombay to lay the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple. Lord Sandhurst was taken in four positions, and they have all been approved. Two of the photographs showing his Excellency in Masonic regalia are to be enlarged for the adornment of the Masonic Hall. The Governor has also approved of the photographs taken of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, and has ordered two enlargements to be made.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of June 1897, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,871, among whom the number of new admissions was 372, classified as stated below:—

| Castes. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhatias | 28 | 6 | 8 | 42 |
| Vanias | 51 | 13 | 13 | 77 |
| Brahmins | 44 | 6 | 10 | 61 |
| Lohanas | 4 | ... | ... | 4 |
| Other Castes | 141 | 13 | 35 | 189 |
| Total | 268 | 38 | 66 | 372 |

The average daily attendance was 62.

CAUGHT IN THE DEED.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Krishna Mahadev, a noted character, having a record of one previous conviction against him, was charged with criminally trespassing with intent to commit theft into the house of Sidoo Babaji, a hindu mill-hand, residing at Jacob's Circle. On Wednesday morning last, the complainant locked the door of his room and went as usual to work in a mill at Parel. During his absence the accused broke into the room by forcing open the lock on the door by means of a wire nail and entered the place. While he was handling some property in the place, a woman residing in an adjoining room, heard a noise, and finding the door ajar, became suspicious. She brought another neighbour, who fastened the door from outside and reported the matter to the police. The police opened the door and found the accused hiding in the room and the lock lying on the floor. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Premji Poonumchund, a Hindu boy, aged three years and a-half, residing with his parents on the second storey of a house at Bapoo Khote Street. About 4 p.m., on the 31st of May last, the mother of the deceased went to see a friend of hers on the third floor of the same house, taking the deceased and her elder son with her. On this floor there was a window, the lower half of which had wooden bars, one of which was unfortunately missing, and the deceased, while playing with his elder brother accidentally fell into the street, through the opening caused by the missing bar. The lad was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, bleeding from the nose and right ear, evidently caused by fracture of the skull. The child remained in the hospital up to the time of his death, which occurred at half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.—We publish to-day the prospectus of the above company. It may be explained that the system is altogether unknown on this side of India. We are asked for instance how a member in A Division (see circular) by paying Rs. 5 monthly for 15 consecutive years can hope to earn a monthly pension of Rs. 10 and Rs. 1,413 to the representative when the member dies. An illustration will make it clear. In the question proposed it is clear that the member's subscription amounts to Rs. 900 after 15 years. It is also equally clear that the Rs. 900 amount to more than Rs. 1,800 at the end of the 15 h year at 9 per cent. compound interest, this being the rate that it is hoped to realize. Now what the representative of the member is entitled to after the decease of the member is not the sum of Rs. 1,800, which we actually realize, but Rs. 1,413 only, calculated at 6 per cent. compound interest. Thus it will be seen that there is at disposal nearly Rs. 2.0 thus saved plus the interest of Rs. 1,413 payable after the member's death, which sums taken together yield more than Rs. 10 per month.

A DISHONEST BOARDER.—Callan Idoo, who had been in jail before, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with stealing a sudria, containing a metal watch, a brass chain, and Rs. 3 in cash, collectively valued at Rs. 24, the property of Hossein Sulleman, a Mahomedan, residing at Falkland Road. The accused had been, for some time past, boarding with the complainant, and used to reside in his house. On the 30th ultimo, complainant placed his sudria containing the above property on a rail in the room in the presence of the accused, and went to bed about 11 p.m. On the following morning complainant found the sudria, with the property, missing, and the accused had disappeared. He reported the theft to the police, with the result that accused was arrested on the following morning. The watch and chain were recovered from a spot pointed out by him, under a tree in the Crawford Markets, where they had been buried. Out of Rs. 3 stolen by him Rs. 2-15 were found in his possession, the balance of one anna having been spent by him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OILMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Mowlabux Ida, aged thirty years, employed as an oilman in the Hindustan Mill and residing at Ripon Road. About 6 o'clock in the evening of the 16th ultimo, the deceased was standing on the bed of one of the engines, with his shoes on, which he had put on preparatory to his leaving the mill, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell, fracturing the right leg by the engine crank. The engine was stopped, and the oilman was placed in a victoria and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, it was ascertained that Mowlabux had sustained compound fracture of the right thigh with a severe brush on the outer muscle, a contused wound about five inches long over the left chin, and two contused wounds over the left hand about an inch long. An operation was performed on the following morning, and the fractured ends of the bone were brought together by silver wire. Two days after fever came on, which increased in severity and the wound on the thigh inflamed, with the result that deceased succumbed yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to blood, poisoning, following the fracture of the thigh, and a verdict of accidental death accordingly was returned by the jury.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a line guard in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, while on his round, noticed the dead body of a Hindu Maratha man, apparently aged about twenty-five years, lying outside the outer rail of the down line, about 350 feet from the Arthur Road Level Crossing. The head had been decapitated, and was lying with the left hand, which had also been cut off about five feet from the body, between the rails of the down line. There was some brain substance lying between the rails, and to all appearance the body had been run over by a railway engine some time during the night. Between the rails and at a short distance from the body was found a red turban such as is generally worn by Hindus of the Maratha caste. The line guard proceeded to the Grant Road station, and informed the Railway police. A report was made to Mr. Turner, the coroner, who proceeded to the spot and ordered the body to be searched, with the result that a sacred thread generally worn by Hindus was found across the body with a key attached to it. There was wire fencing on both sides of the line where the body was found. It was also elicited in the inquiry held by the coroner that there were two men on duty during the night at the level crossing, and they never saw the deceased going along the line. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been run over by a railway engine, but under what circumstances he was run over there was no evidence to show.

SERIOUS CHARGES OF RIOTING AND ABDUCTION.—The trial of Ramkissen Ganeshram Teli and seven others, all inhabitants of Kalyan, who are charged with rioting, abduction, and voluntarily causing hurt to one Raghunath Luxman, a Hindu merchant, was commenced yesterday before Rao Bahadur Velinker, first-class Magistrate, Kalyan. The case was investigated and sent for trial by the police. Mr. Fardunji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, with Mr. M. R. Navalkar, appeared to prosecute; while Mr. Bhagvat, B. A., LL. B., High Court pleader, defended. Mr. Taleyarkhan, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the facts, though short and simple, were somewhat remarkable. The complainant and accused Nos. 1 and 2 were relations. About a month and a-half ago the complainant, along with some men and women of his caste and a girl, named Champa, was returning home from a feast at about half-past seven in the evening. The accused, who had been waiting for an opportunity to satisfy an old grudge, were apprised of their coming and they concealed themselves with sticks. The women and the girl Champa were in front and the complainant and some other men made up the rear. As soon as the complainant's party turned round the corner to get to their place, accused Nos. 1 and 2 rushed upon Champa and bore her away. The women shouted out for help, and the complainant Ragunath went forward to rescue the girl. In the struggle Champa's *saree* was torn and the accused succeeded in taking her away. She was wearing at the time ornaments of the value of about Rs. 500. Where they left Champa the complainant could not say, but immediately afterwards the accused came back and severely assaulted the complainant and some other men. The complainant, having become unconscious, was taken to his house, and the assistant civil surgeon was sent for. He remained under his treatment for about 10 or 15 days. Mr. Taleyarkhan further informed the court that accused No. 2 had a few days ago lodged a complaint against his client, the present complainant, but Mr. Sawant, who heard the case, discharged him. A similar complaint was also lodged in Mr. Shasheri's court by accused No. 4, and that case was also dismissed. Mr. Taleyarkhan then examined his witnesses, who gave corroborative evidence. Mr. Bhagvat reserved his cross-examination, and the case was adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. W. SWANSEGER.—During the past month there passed away at Panchgani, one who for many years was a familiar figure at the Cathedral. Mr. William Swanseger was for about 12 years one of the Vergers at the Cathedral and the Archdeacon's clerk; he was also a Sunday-school teacher and a member of the Men's Guild. Many of us, no doubt, remember well the kindliness of his disposition and the simplicity of his character. At the school treats he was always to the fore in helping to amuse the children and doing what he could to make others happy. In 1893 he retired from active work and went to live at Panchgani. In January of this year the writer met him in his new home and was pleased to find from his many inquiries after the Cathedral and its worshippers, what a warm corner still existed in his heart for his old Church and fellow-worshippers. It was pleasant also to hear from the people at Panchgani how much he was loved by both old and young. He frequently used to read the lessons at the Church services and was one of the chief workers in obtaining the new Church at Panchgani, the foundation stone of which was laid shortly before his death. After a short illness, he entered into rest on June 12th, aged 70 years.—*Bombay Cathedral Magazine.*

## DYING DEPOSITIONS.

DR. CHARLES EASDON, House Surgeon, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, requested Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to take down the dying depositions of Aga Jan Khan Gul, Shivram Cashinath, and Abdulla Adam, who are at present lying in a precarious condition in the hospital, where they were removed in consequence of the injuries received from an assault committed upon them. The magistrate took down the depositions.

Aga Jan in his deposition said that Ahmed Abdulla, Ahmed Osman, and Gunni Jusab had assaulted them. The assault was committed in consequence of some dispute which arose between him and the accused on the previous night of the Taboot day.

Shivram Cassinath in his deposition stated that some time ago his room was locked by the landlady as he could not pay the rent. On the 20th ultimo he happened to pass the landlady's house, when she rushed out, and holding him by the hair of his head began abusing him. When he was retaliating the bad language, Ramchunder, a relation of hers came up to him and assaulted him with a stick about the face and legs.

Abdulla Adam in his deposition said that he was waiter in a tavern and was assaulted by three Mahomedans who ordered out four plates, but he only served them with two. One of the accused threw a bottle at the patient, who became unconscious.

In all these cases it appeared that the injuries in the beginning were comparatively small, but subsequently they took a serious turn.

An application was made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to accord his sanction to compounding the assault case. The Police Officer present in court opposed the application, remarking that at present there appeared to be a tendency to erysipelas supervening on the injuries received in the assault; He urged therefore that the case should be remanded, in the meantime to see what turn the patient takes. The case was accordingly remanded.

## CRICKET.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE following schools have entered for this year's cricket championship:—(1) The New High School; (2) St. Mary's Institution; (3) Elphinstone High School; (4) St. Peter's Boys' High School; (5) Proprietary High School; (6) Indo-British Institution; (7) St. Xavier's High School; (8) The J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage; (9) Gokuldas Tejpal High School; (10) Cathedral High School; and (11) Free General Assembly's Institution. The draw will take place on Monday next, the 5th instant, in the Cathedral High School, at 5-30 p.m., when representatives of competing schools are required to be present.

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C. VS. 2ND MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

A match was played between the above clubs at Colaba, on Thursday, July 1st, which resulted in a very creditable draw in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. C. C. For the Ry., C. M. Patel and Colabawala specially distinguished themselves in the batting line as will be seen from the score below. For the Regt. Lieut. Hall played a brilliant innings of 72, not out.

The following are the scores:—

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY C. C.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Colabawala, c and b Hall | 42 |
| N N Master, st Swainson, b Hall | 9 |
| C M Patel, not out | 51 |
| A Smith, l-b-w b Hall | 2 |
| Bhanda, not out | 30 |
| Allison, G Radcliffe, Rhastia, Hanson, A E Tittle, Hegele | Did not bat. |
| Extras | 20 |
| Total | 176 |

*Innings declared.

2ND MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Ward, c Patel, b Bhanda | 2 |
| Lt Hall, not out | 72 |
| Lt Swainson, c Master, b Patel | 9 |
| Pt Varley, st Colabawala, b Patel | 22 |
| Major Long, b Master | 2 |
| Pt Bair, c Hegele, b Bhanda | 9 |
| Lt Beadle, b Bhanda | 3 |
| Sergt Clark, Lt Adair, Pt Fletcher, Corp Warren | Did not bat. |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total | 127 |

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C. VS. ORDNANCE C. C.

A match was played on the Cooperage, last Saturday, June 26th, between the above clubs, which resulted in victory for the B. B. and C. I. Ry. C. C. by 4 wickets and 77 runs. For the Ry., C. M. Patel bowled excellently, taking 7 wickets for 30 runs, and also contributed an innings of 46, not out, towards the successful result. For the Ordnance, Rustomjee Framjee compiled 34 runs.

The following are the scores:—

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allison, c and b Smith | 21 |
| A Hanson, c and b Rustomjee | 1 |
| Phalter, b Rustomjee | 1 |
| Colabawala, b Rustomjee | 17 |
| A Smith, b Rustomjee | 2 |
| C M Patel, not out | 46 |
| Bhanda, c and b Rustomjee | 20 |
| Writer, not out | 21 |
| Master, Tuttle, Watts | Did not bat. |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 139 |

ORDNANCE C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Moray, l-b-w, b Patel | 4 |
| Rustomjee Framjee, c Patel, b Master | 34 |
| Mr Worley, c and b Patel | 3 |
| J Framjee, c and b Patel | 0 |
| Fatakia, b Bhanda | 5 |
| Mr Smith, c and b Bhanda | 0 |
| Mr Berks, b Patel | 1 |
| Lieut Clarke R.A., st Colabawala, b Patel | 5 |
| Lieut Gordon, R.A., c Master, b Patel | 4 |
| Mr Green, b Patel | 3 |
| Mr Scott, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 62 |

## UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 1st July 1897:—

| Station from | Address in full as received. |
|---|---|
| Liego | The lorine Dasora. |
| New York | Pon. |
| Bombay | Revd. J. B. Blair. |
| Kinnari | Brown. |
| Mo ok | A. H. Morgan, Esplanade Hotel. |
| Ma | J. W. Hatwen Esq. outward passenger s.s. Shannon, P. and O. Co. |
| Wadi G. I. P. | Dosabhoy Eduljee care of Pestonjee Eduljee Clubwala. |
| Rawalpindi | Pestonjee Cursetjee Esq. Victoria Street. |
| Cawnpore | Narainadass Brahman care of Dwarkaparshad Judge Co., near Club House. |
| Gilgit | Haji Fazal Din Sahib, Booksellers. |
| Mangalore Kas | Abdurahman. |

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which deepens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

## THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and a common jury.

A SEEDEE STABBING A CREDITOR.

Adulla Khamiz, a middle-aged Seedee, was charged with attempted murder, attempted culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, with Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula Kadarbhoy, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Vicajee, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The complainant, Khaliffa Mirzaman, had lent the accused Rs. 20 some time ago on a document written by a Marwaree. He was a boiler-repairer by profession, and was absent from Bombay for about a year on a voyage to England. On his return to Bombay, demands for the money were made upon the accused. On the evening of the 18th May last, the complainant, accidentally meeting the accused in Temkar Street, made another demand for the money. Accused told him to wait; and the complainant and his brother, who was with him, waited in the street, expecting to be paid on the accused's return. In a short time, the accused returned to the spot with a stick in his hand, and accompanied by two other Seedees, one of whom was armed with a stick, and the other with a cane. Instead of getting their money, however, the complainant and his brother got blows. The complainant's brother was struck first with a stick; and soon after the accused struck the complainant several blows with a knife which he had concealed about his person. Complainant fell down bleeding, and was sent to hospital, where he remained unconscious for three days, and where he was detained for treatment for about twenty-seven days.

Khaliffa Mirzaman, the complainant, examined by Mr. Vicajee, said he was a boiler-repairer and knew the prisoner. About two years ago, witness and his brother Fakirshah lent the accused Rs. 20 on a writing written by a Marwaree, to which the accused made his mark. Witness then went on a voyage to England. On his return to Bombay, he demanded repayment of the money, when the accused referred him to the law courts. Witness made an appeal to the "punch" of accused's caste, but with no good result. One evening in May last, witness and his brother were going along a road when they met the accused and asked for the money. Accused told them to wait, and he went to his house to get the money. When he returned, he had changed some of his garments, and two other Seedes accompanied him. One of the latter was armed with a stick, and the other was armed with a cane. Accused struck witness's brother a blow with his stick, whereupon witness struck the accused with his stick. Accused's companions struck witness's brother on the head. Accused then struck witness several blows with a knife. Witness fell down bleeding. He got up and was sitting up, when accused struck him another blow with the knife in the head. He fell down again, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he regained consciousness after three days. Witness was detained in hospital for twenty-seven days.

Several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner said in answer to the court: The complainant was serving under me as a fireman on board a steamer. I borrowed Rs. 20 of him. We then went on a voyage to England per s. s. Pekin, and returned to Bombay in five months. On getting my pay, I paid Khaliffa Rs. 20 in two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, but the receipt I had passed remained with Khaliffa. I then went to my native country. On my return to Bombay, I found Khaliffa was not here. I myself went on a voyage to England. For one year I was on board a steamer between England and Calcutta. After my return to Bombay, the complainant and two other persons came to my house in Hujra Moholla; and asked me if I wanted any money. I said I did not want. They then demanded the Rs. 20 which they said, I had borrowed the previous year. I said I had paid the money. A long altercation ensued. Subsequently the complainant's brother demanded the Rs. 20. I said I had paid it. A dispute occurred. Khaliffa came up and struck me a blow with a stick. A quarrel took place and I was arrested.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin said he would call no evidence; and Mr. Vicajee summed up the evidence called for the Crown.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin then addressed the jury for the defence at considerable length, submitting it was clear upon the evidence that the prisoner had received much provocation from the repeated demands of the complainant and his brother for the repayment of money which was not due to them. A fight occurred between the Pathans on the one side, and the Seedees and Arabs on the other; and in a moment of excitement, in the confusion which ensued, the complainant was struck a blow. The question was, whence did the knife come from? It was not seen on the person of the prisoner. The evidence, to say the most of it, was hazy on the point, and the learned council urged that his client could not be found guilty of having used it.

His lordship, in summing the case to the jury, said the most important point was whether it was the prisoner who struck the complainant the blows with the knife. The evidence of the complainant and his brother to the affect that the prisoner used the knife was corroborated by two eye-witnesses, one of whom saw the prisoner drop the knife to the ground whence it was picked up and handed to the police. If the jury came to the conclusion that the complainant was stabbed by the prisoner, the next question was, with what intention the blow was struck. If the jury thought that the intention was to cause death, the prisoner would be guilty of attempted murder; if death was not intended, he would be guilty of attempted culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said the offence was a very serious offence for which the prisoner was liable to imprisonment for ten years, but as he had been apparently well behaved and had been regularly employed on board steamers, his lordship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Janu Hajl, *alias* Janu Mahomed Jaffer Ali, an old offender, was charged with thefts in a building. On the 31st May last, the prisoner went to the stall of Dina Ramjee, a vegetable seller in Null Bazar, took up a quantity of copper coin, and put it in his pocket. The prosecutor raised an alarm, and on the accused being arrested by a policeman, copper coins of the value of Rs. 0-11-3 were found upon him. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner, who admitted having been in jail fifteen times, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The court adjourned till 11 o'clock, this (Saturday) morning.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE THANA MUNICIPALITY.

RAHANU BHANJI KHOJI vs. THE MUNICIPALITY OF THANA.

THE petitioner brought timber and bamboos, loaded in bullock carts, from 3rd April to 15th May 1893, from outside the Thana Municipal District, and passed through it, passing by a *naka* where a Municipal servant demanded the octroi duty, alleged to be leviable on the goods imported, under the rules, but the petitioner refused to pay it, and passed outside the Municipal District the same day without taking the goods into town. The Municipal servants, the secretary, and the Nakedar were satisfied that the goods did not remain in the town. A complaint was lodged under rule 4 and section 81 of the Act before the first-class magistrate, Mr. Anna Gopal Kotval, on the 13th of May 1893, for the recovery of the arrears of the octroi duty and fine. The magistrate found on examining the complainant that the goods were in transit, and hence were not imported, and were not legally liable to pay octroi duty. The complaint was dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.

On an application by the Municipality against the above order, the Sessions Court at Thana ordered further inquiry in the matter holding the above construction of the rules to be wrong, and tending to encourage fraud and evasion of the payment of duty. The petitioner's application No. 19 of 1893, against the order of the further inquiry, was rejected by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, as being premature on 9th September 1893. The further inquiry ended in the conviction of the petitioner before Mr. Naber, first-class Magistrate. He held that the goods were imported and were legally liable to pay octroi duty, and ordered the petitioner to pay Rs. 15-14-0 as duty and Rs. 3-15-0 as fine and Rs. 0-4-0 the expense incurred by the Municipality in stamps.

The petitioner moved the Hon. High Court in its Criminal revisional jurisdiction and prayed that the conviction be set aside and the money paid be refunded. Rule was issued on 11th March 1897. Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotval raised the following contentions for the petitioner for the final hearing of the application on 23rd June 1897:—That the complaint not being lodged "immediately" as required by the rules, it was barred by limitation. That the construction put upon the expression "imported within" was wrong. The goods being in transit were not liable to pay octroi duty, as being imported within the Thana Municipal District. Refund rules did not apply. Importation was not complete and exportation did not commence, but the action of transit was going on. The argument of fraud on revenue was irrelevant in construing the rules. On the main point of goods being in transit and therefore exempt from duty, the case of Wilson v. Robertson, 21 L.J.Q. B., 185, S. C. 4 E. and B. 923, cited in Stroud's Judicial Dictionary, was relied on.

Rao Bahadur W. G. Kirtikar, the Government Pleader, represented the District Magistrate, Thana, and Mr. Mahadeo V. Bhat represented the Municipality. The Government Pleader argued that the case cited construed an English statute, and it was not certain that the provisions of the statute, and the present rules under construction were of a similar nature. The words must be construed so as to give them that natural meaning, viz, to bring into. There would be frauds. The Nakedar would be judge of the fact of the goods being in transit or not. Refund rules were a sufficient safeguard. Compare sections 192 and 193 of the Bombay District Municipal Act.

Mr. Kotval replied.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering the judgment of the court, said:—We must give the words "imported within" in the bye-laws of the Thana Municipality their natural meaning, viz., bringing within the Thana Municipal District from without the same limits. The applicants' only remedy is to claim a refund when goods are exported whether on the same day or at some distant period of time. It was added that in the case cited the bridge was not within the harbour. The application was rejected.

## THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Hall Line Steamer Netherley Hall, Captain W. Peirce, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta, having encountered fresh south-west monsoon and high head seas to about 500 miles south, south-west of the sand heads afterwards fine weather throughout; wind from Galle to arrival in port from west, north-west to north-west and moderate and fine westerly swell.

The B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s Obra, Captain G. Brown, which reached this port, yesterday, from Calcutta, had south-west monsoon weather.—The same Company's steamer Markara, Captain S. T. Bergemann, which came in harbour on Thursday evening, from Calcutta, met with heavy rain and hard squalls from Colombo to Cochin and then fine weather.—The steamer Karrachee, Captain W. E. Robertson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Calcutta, experienced strong weather in the Bay of Bengal and then fine in the west coast.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is said that a proposal has been made to import labour from Kutch State for work on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway extension.

THE garrison of Sadiya, the outpost near Dibrugarh, is being reduced to seventy rifles, this detachment to be relieved every four months.

THE Bengal Committee of the Indian Famine Fund have decided not to grant loans out of the fund entrusted to them.

FROM inquiries made by the Sheriff of Calcutta he finds that the general opinion is that it is not advisable to open such a fund, as suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the relief of the poorer sufferers by the recent earthquake.

IT has now been definitely settled that the Hon'ble H. Risley is to go to Bombay for the purpose of studying the practical working of the Bombay Municipal Act. He will arrive at Calcutta on the 4th instant, leave for Bombay on the 7th and remain in that city till the 19th, and finally sail homewards on the 20th idem.

FROM the Madras Emigration Report we learn that 264,756 persons left the Presidency for other parts of British India in 1896. Of those 203,620 emigrated to countries outside British India, against 181,530 in 1895 and 143,541 in 1894. Emigration to Ceylon has increased from 87,235 to 119,545. The total number of returned emigrants in 1896 from all parts was 235,876. Emigration to Natal was slightly more brisk than in previous years.

FROM the 19th to the 25th instant 1 European, Eurasians, 17 Native Christians, 236 Hindus, and 34 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 295 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 278. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from cholera, 6 from measles, 112 from fevers, 20 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhoea, and 141 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 33·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 31·9 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Imperial Service Cavalry Officers, under Captain F. W. R. Angel, who have been present at the Queen's Commemoration, will leave England for India on July 9th by the Caledonia.

FULL political power will be vested in Major-General G. Corrie-Bird during the operations in the Tochi Valley. Mr. Gee will be the Chief Political Officer attached to the General, while Mr. Lorimer and Mr. Kettlewell will be Assistant Political Officers, each attached to a brigade.

A PROCLAMATION is to be issued notifying to the tribesmen in and about the Tochi Valley the reason for the expedition, which, needless to say, is the treacherous attack by the Mada Khel. There is not likely to be any false sentiment shown in this instance, as was the case in the Chitral expedition. The offence of the tribesmen is singularly clear, and the punishment can scarcely be too severe.

THE weather in the Western Himalayan region during the last few days has been remarkably fine, with no sign of rain. A great fall of temperature has occurred owing to the wind setting in from the snows. Except for the Bay of Bengal and its Eastern coasts, the monsoon current is nowhere in evidence at present over the whole of India.

THE drain upon the resources of the Government during the last month on account of famine relief was heavier than in any preceding period. The expenditure exceeded two lakhs daily; while some of the Native States had also to meet a heavy outlay. At the best a good deal of money will also have to be spent during the next few months until the *kharif* harvest comes round.

THE numbers upon famine relief in the N.-W. Provinces for the week have been falling rapidly during the past fortnight since the rains set in. How soon they may be rising again if the present weather holds is another affair. The 15th June may be said to mark for better or worse the commencement of a new period beyond which previous forecasts of the situation did not and could not aim at going. As regards the past, it will have been noticed that the total figure just mounted in early June for a few days to over 1,500,000—that the words of the Lieutenant-Governor might be fulfilled when he stated in the spring that he expected to have a million and a-half of people on the hands of the administration before the rains commenced. Whatever then may happen in the future, the accuracy of this forecast deserves to be remembered as a striking evidence of the exact knowledge which a Government may possess of all the circumstances of the country when it can thus foretell months in advance almost to a man the number of people out of a population of fifty millions who will be requiring State relief.

AT a general meeting of the Madras Municipal Commissioners on Monday evening a resolution moved and seconded by native Commissioners and carried by acclamation, recorded the hearty congratulations of the Commissioners to Colonel Sir George Moore, C. I. E., their President, on his promotion to be a Knight Bachelor as announced in the Jubilee Honours list. Sir George Moore expressed his gratitude to the Commissioners for their kind recognition of the honour that had been conferred on him. He felt it more as an honour conferred on the Municipality than on himself personally. Had it not been that the Madras Municipality was an example to the other two Presidential Municipalities he did not think the honour would have been conferred upon him.

RAILWAY accidents in India during the twelve months ending on the 31st of December, 1896, caused the death of 39 and injury to 152 persons. The number of persons both killed and injured was considerably above the figure reported during the corresponding period of the previous year, while the number of accidents also showed a heavy increase. The increase under the number of persons killed was mainly due to eleven passengers having been burned in the accident on the East Indian Railway on the 27th April, and 13 persons killed in the collision at Delhi on the Rajputana Malwa Railway on the 24th July, 1896.

SISTER Annie Beadon stands out as a heroic figure in the Shillong catastrophe, and her splendid rescue of the invalid in her charge is one of those stirring incidents that prove the latent heroism of the race. Her modest narrative, thinks a Calcutta paper, will be read by English people everywhere with a feeling of pride and admiration. Gallant deeds are by no means the sole prerogative of the physically strong, for Miss Beadon is far from robust, even for a woman, and is constitutionally unfitted for the life of terrible exposure which she has faced so bravely since the disaster. We are glad, however, to hear that she has come out of the trial without serious injury. It is characteristic that she seemed quite surprised at receiving the congratulations of some of the people of Shillong, who were quick to recognise an act of heroism even at a time of turmoil and danger. Sister Annie was not aware that in saving the life of another at the imminent risk of her own she had done anything that was specially praiseworthy.

IT was a very natural thing, writes the *Pioneer*, that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces should have pressed the Government of the North-West for the services of Mr. Fuller to fill the vacant Commissionership of Jubbulpore, for Mr. Fuller's past services in the Central Provinces have been such that at any time that Administration would have been glad to reclaim him. But that the fact that even for the short interregnum an outside province had to be indented upon for an officiating Commissioner, disclosing that there was not an officer to be spared locally from his place even for a few weeks, naturally forces attention to the state of the Civil List, which has brought the Province into such straits. It is certainly remarkable enough. Of a total of 53 Civilians, there are only 9, of whom more than half are absentees either temporary or permanent, of twenty years' standing and upwards. There are two officers of 17 years' standing, and two more who are in their official teens. The whole of the rest of the Commission are of 12 years or less service. Moreover, the throng gets constantly thicker the lower down we go. Out of the 42 no less than 25 date their arrivals in India from the year 1890 or subsequently. At the top of the list the state of affairs is this; four officers of the year 1871; then two of 1873; then a gap of four years; two of 1877; one of 1879; one of 1880; four of 1882; then another gap of two years, and so on. At the bottom there are 12 officers of the years 1895 and 1896 alone. It goes without saying that this ragged style of recruitment must produce great inequalities of promotion, and great difficulties to the administration. One can well understand that the absolute dearth of officers who are in their prime for district work, that is to say of men having between 18 and 12 years' service has been the most serious of the embarrassments that have troubled the Chief Commissioner in his campaign against the famine. The reason why things are so bad in the Central Provinces seems not far to seek. It lies in the extinction of the military and uncovenanted civilians.

GERMANY has been taking great credit to herself for the result of the Greco-Turkish war. But for the number of German officers who had the Turks in leading, the result, so the Fatherland is pleased to think, might have been different. But what about the French officers in the Sultan's service, and particularly Baron de Tousain? This Frenchman is a general of brigade, is superior professor at the Military School of Pancaldi, and enjoys great consideration in the Turkish Army. More than that, of all the foreign officers in the Ottoman Army he is the best known at Constantinople.

## THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, when the following members were present:—Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, President, in the chair, Messrs. Kursetjee Rustamjee Cama and Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Vice-Presidents; Dr. G. Waters, Past President, and ordinary member; Members of Council: Messrs. Bomanjee Behramjee Patel and Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubai; Secretary: Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha; Members: Messrs. Naserwanjee Jivanjee Readymony, Sadanand Trimbuck Bhandare, Jijibhai Bomanji Dinshaw Petit and Kaliandas Keshavdas and a few visitors.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors. To the Library. From Nederlandsch, Indie, Bijdragen tot de Taal, Land, En Volkenkunde, Martinus Nijhoff, 1897. From Berlin, Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde zu Berlin Band XXXII, 1897, No. 1. From Berlin, Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde Band XXIV, 1897, No. 3. From Colombo, Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1893, Vol. XIV, No. 47. From Calcutta, Journals of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXV, Part III, No. 1, and part I, No. 3, 1896. From Sydney, N. S. W. The Australasian Anthropological Journal for May 1897.

Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi then read an interesting paper, of which the following is an abstract:—

In almost all nations, weapons of war were considered essential in ancient times in religious gatherings. The gods and goddesses of the ancients had their instruments of war just as their warriors and heroes had. As warriors wanted weapons to strike the physical foes of their country, so gods and angels wanted them to strike the spiritual enemies of the people they protected. Even now a Parsee youth initiated into the order of priesthood leads the procession to the fire-temple carrying a gruz, or club indicating thereby that just as the angel Mithra had his club to strike on the heads of Daevas, i. e. evil persons or influences, so he had his own to curb his spiritual foes, his passions and vices. Now in ancient times chariots were considered to be a part of the military requisites both for a soldier and an angel, so they played a very important part both in religious gatherings and in warfare. Warriors are called Rathaestars, (i. e. those who stood up in the Ratha, L. Rota i. e., the chariot) because they fought in chariots. The angels even had their chariots allegorically. In the Avesta Ardvisura Anahita the Anaitis of the Romans had her chariot. Mithra, the angel presiding over Light, had his chariot just as Phoebus, the sun-god, had among the Greeks. In India, even now ratha or the chariot plays a prominent part in religious or semi-religious gatherings. The original symbolic signification of its use is lost to a great extent among the lower classes. In case of epidemics, it is the village Mata, *i. e.*, the village goddess that has a good deal to do with it. So one of the ways to drive out an epidemic from a village overtaken with it is the removal of the chariot of the village deity. The epidemic is thereby supposed to be transferred to an adjoining village. The author of the paper here gave a few notes of three cases that fell under his observation, one last May at Zithal near Bulsar, one at Jalalpore, near Naosari, in December, 1894; and one in October 1894 at Mahableshwar; on the Ghaut Road leading to Satara. The villagers meet together, form a procession led by their Bhagat, place the idols of their village gods in small toy-chariots and carry them in all solemnity out of the village to an adjoining village. In some parts of the country there is a mutual friendly arrangement whereby the people of the next village are previously informed of the arrival of the chariot of the village deity, and they are ready in their turn to receive it and pass it on at once to the next village, which in its turn passes it on to the next one, and so on until they pass it on to a village on the sea coast whence it is passed on to the sea. Thus the epidemic is supposed to be driven away to the sea. In case where the sea is at a great distance, the ratha after being passed on to several villages is placed in a sequestered spot surrounded by hills, and the epidemic is supposed to die there. In some places, as in the case at Mahableshwar, the people of the adjoining villages muster at times in numbers to oppose the procession of the ratha, fearing that its arrival may bring in disease to their village. In such a case, the people of the afflicted village carry it stealthily at night and place it quietly at some distance from the town. The village that fails to pass on the ratha onwards is believed to be likely to catch infection.

The author gave some songs sung by the women of the village of Tithal on the night when their Mata's ratha was carried from the infected village to the borders of the adjoining village of Shegvi. The short songs of the simple village folk indicated the extreme poverty of their thoughts.

After an interesting debate on the subject of the lecture, Rev Dr D. Mackichan, the president, proposed, and Dr. G. Waters seconded, a vote of thanks to the author of the paper, and the usual compliment to the Chairman, concluded the business of the meeting.

## THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association was held on Friday in the Hall of the Bai Bhicaiji S. Bengali's Institution in the presence of members of the Association and other gentlemen interested in the advancement of female education. Mr. K. R. Cama, Chairman of the Association, presided on the occasion, the proceedings being conducted in Gujarati. The report for the year 1895 was read by Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, the Honorary Secretary, from which it appeared that the total number of girls receiving education in the schools of the Association was nearly 800, while the funds in the hands of the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Naoroji J. Gamadia, amounted to Rs. 1,37,439-8-1. The donations during the year were Rs. 1,500 from Bai Awabai and Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Rs. 1,500 from the secretaries of the Bai Bhicaiji Ardeshir Zaveri's Fund, Rs. 1,000 from Mrs. Merbai Rustomji Screwwalla, Rs. 500 from Mr. Shapurji Dinsha Dallas amounting in all to Rs. 5,772. Among the visitors to the schools during the year were the late Mr. J. U. Yajnik, Divan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Bhimbhai Kirparam, M. M. Munshi, Itcharam S. Desai, Maganlal Thakoredas Mody, Professor James Harwood of London, Professor Nishi Kunta, Doctor of Philology, Mr. Chunilal Bapuji Mody, &c., all of whom have spoken in eulogistic terms of the education imparted in the schools and of the exertions of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. D. R. Chichgar. At the Educational Conference held last year in Gujarat, several members had spoken of the Kindergarten system as taught in these schools most practical and suited to the requirements of Indian children. The various ordinary resolutions for the passing of the report, re-election of retiring members, the appointment of an additional number of trustees for the building occupied by the Bai Bhicaiji S. Bengali's Institution and for thanks to the auditors, Messrs. B. B. Patel and C. K. Mehta, were proposed, seconded and passed unanimously. Among the resolutions passed during the year was one which would revolutionize the present system of education as imparted in these schools. As one of the clauses of the trustdeed of the Association handicapped them from introducing the teaching of the English language, the members of the committee of this Association surmounted the difficulty by forming a separate society, consisting of most of the same members, and which is styled the Parsee Girls' English Education Society. This society has a fund of its own, altogether separate from those of the Association, and mainly supplied by one of the members of the committee, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., who has promised to provide funds for a period of three years for the purpose. This society has opened for the present four classes at the Bai Bhicaiji S. Bengali's Institution from the 15th May, 1897, and two more are to be opened at their Chandanwadi School from the 1st of July. Those classes have been placed in the hands of two well-trained, experienced, English schoolmistresses. The girls will be given a sound instruction of the English language, all other subjects being mainly taught in Gujarati. These classes have attracted so much attention that already over 120 of the girls have joined the classes on payment of an extra fee. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

THE Northumberland plate of 1,000 sovs., a handicap; winners of any handicap value 140 sovs. after June 4, at noon, 5lbs.; of two such handicaps or of one value 200 sovs., 8lbs.; or of any race value 500 sovs., 12lbs. extra (extreme penalty); the owner of the second to receive 50 sovs.; entrance 5 sovs., the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday, 15th June; 15 sovs., if left in or 25 sovs. for starters. Two miles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. H. Platt's br c Bradwardine, by Barcaldine—Monte Rosa—4 yrs. C. Wood | 1 |
| Mr. Buchanan's ch c The Docker, by Southampton—Abatement—6 yrs. Colling | 2 |
| Mr. C. Perkins' ch c Baroook water by Waterford—Tirar, 4 yrs. Lane | 3 |

(Winner trained by G. Platt).

Betting: 3 to 1 against Bradwardine.

Won by four lengths; fifteen lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

## HIGH COURT.—JULY 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

311,95—James Pearce—Haiee Meera Bulloo Meera Pathon and another vs Vithal Khakal Baat and others—F P Pavri—Part heard.
490,95—Roughton and B—Lachmandas Radhakison vs Wapundra Narayendas and others—Craigie Want S
504,95—Mathabhai and J—Sitaram Luxman and another vs Janardhan Ranchor—Payne, G and S.
519,96—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sapoon and others vs Dossabhoy Tsakersee and others Craigie L and O
603,91—Framjee M and M—Miriam bi vs Asmabai and others—J C Cama, and Framjee M and M.
535,96—Janardhan and A—Framjee Muncherjee Madon vs Rumjee Moolijee and others—K J Mantri.
81,97—Mansukhlal O and J—Ruttonsey Muljee vs Ram Narayan Khondath.
90,95—Hiralal M and M—Karmoobai vs Janmahomed Sullemun Lakha and another.
213,138 2,95—Thakurdas D and C—Javerwahoo vs Vithaldas Govindjee—Payne G and S.
31,96—Mulloo and R—Dayabhai Nagindas vs Naranlas Culliandas and others—Craigie L and O.
629,91—Muljee and R—Bhanjee Meghjee and others vs Bai Dawalli and others Magonlal and B, and Ardeshir and D.
578,91—Pestonjee R and K—Cowasjee Shapoor Mehta vs Lullubhoy Chugganlal and another—Bigelow and G, and Manshuklal D and J.
275,83 Bhaishanker and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wasudeo Luxumon—Dikshit and D.
413,95—Bigelow and G—Kursondas Shamjee vs Hakim Mahomed Esmail Magonlal and M.

A RARE opportunity, says the *Yorkshire Post's* London correspondent writing early in June, offers to the wealthy few who can indulge in the luxury of precious stones of making a remarkable addition to their collection towards the end of this month. There is then to be submitted for sale at one of the leading auction-rooms at the order of a Singapore prince the pink diamond "Noor Ul Deen"—"Light of Faith"—which is amongst the best known of Indian stones. The diamond forms the centre of a magnificent brilliant cross surmounted by a crown and knot of riband worked in precious stones.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friend can supply. CLEAVER'S TERRIBLE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed all ... the last 21 years ... [illegible]

## THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. Cts. | Esplanade. In. Cts. | Fort. In. Cts. | Colaba. In. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 12 59 | 12 19 | 13 84 | 14 41 |
| Friday, July 2nd | 0 00 | 0 00 | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Total | 12 59 | 12 19 | 13 84 | 14 41 |
| Total fall to July 2nd,1896. | 28 44 | 27 76 | 30 42 | 28 33 |
| Total fall to July 2nd,1895. | 21 23 | 16 95 | 18 00 | 18 21 |

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 33 | 38 |
| Wednesday, June 30 | 1 | 11 |
| Total | 34 | 49 |

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 2ND OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind: Direction. | Wind: Rate per hour. | Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours | Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall: Past 24 hours. | Rainfall: Since 1st June to date. | Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·530 | Calm. | 5 | 108·1 | 85·0 | 48 | ... | 2·41 | +0·31 |
| Sirsa | 29·47 | WSW | 9 | 108·4 | 80·9 | 44 | 0·07 | 1·04 | −1·15 |
| Delhi | 29·511 | SW | 8 | 106·7 | 87·5 | 36 | .. | 1·9 | −2·05 |
| Agra | 29·538 | SW | 10 | 105·5 | 84·2 | 53 | 0·01 | 3·74 | +0·6 |
| Cawnpore | 29·561 | WSW | 8 | 102·9 | 83·0 | 47 | — | 2·47 | — |
| Allahabad | 29·554 | SSW | 10 | 101·1 | 85·4 | 54 | .. | 5·4 | −0·9 |
| Jhansi | 29·607 | SW | 2 | 104·6 | 86·2 | 45 | — | 6·34 | +0·70 |
| Jacobabad | 29·511 | ESE | 8 | 109·8 | 84·5 | 66 | — | 0·04 | −0·58 |
| Karachi | 29·633 | WSW | 17 | 93·3 | 82·0 | 81 | — | ... | −0·63 |
| Jeypore | 29·615 | WSW | . | 106·1 | 83·9 | 51 | — | 0·23 | −2·81 |
| Ajmere | 29·067 | W | 13 | 101·1 | 81·5 | 68 | ... | 0·12 | −2·47 |
| Deesa | 29·706 | WSW | 22 | 100·1 | 79·5 | 67 | .. | 0·5 | −2·35 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·731 | SW | 6 | 100·3 | 78·6 | 74 | 3·20 | 3·31 | ... |
| Bhuj | 29·657 | SW | 2 | 91·5 | 80·1 | 70 | — | .. | −2·21 |
| Rajkot | 29·723 | WSW | 1 | 93·4 | 80·0 | .. | .. | ... | −5·49 |
| Ghadechi | 29·753 | SW | 18 | ... | 82·2 | 52 | 0·01 | 1·04 | .. |
| Veraval | 29·740 | W | 14 | 88·6 | 81·7 | 88 | — | 0·07 | .. |
| Neemuch | 29·717 | W | 9 | 95·3 | 76·1 | 66 | — | 2·62 | −2·21 |
| Indore | 29·733 | W | 6 | 95·7 | 75·6 | 62 | — | 1·86 | −5·47 |
| Saugor | 29·641 | W | 6 | 91·8 | 76·1 | 59 | — | 8·55 | +0·35 |
| Jubbulpore | 29·657 | W | 4 | 98·0 | 75·0 | 57 | 0·35 | 8·34 | −1·67 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·715 | WSW | 5 | 98·9 | 8·1 | 56 | — | 6·39 | −2·81 |
| Khandwa | 29·752 | W | 3 | 101·7 | 80·6 | 5. | — | 0·97 | −5·72 |
| Raipur | 29·61 | SSW | 9 | 101·9 | 8·0 | 4 | — | 3·71 | −6·28 |
| Nagpur | 29·68 | NW | 8 | 100·7 | 78·1 | 45 | — | 1·96 | −4·8 |
| Amraoti | 29·711 | NNW | 8 | 103·4 | 78·5 | 4 | .. | 1·0 | −3·36 |
| Akola | 29·750 | NW | 7 | 10·2 | 85·5 | 70 | — | 0·90 | −5·12 |
| Surat | 29·76 | W | 9 | 95·2 | 81·6 | 67 | — | 1·63 | −9·76 |
| Malegaon | 29·759 | WSW | 8 | 98·9 | 75·5 | 63 | — | 1·79 | −3·48 |
| Bombay | 29·798 | W | 19 | 89·6 | 81·4 | 77 | ... | 14·40 | −7·34 |
| Poona | 29·798 | WSW | 19 | 91·0 | 71·4 | 6 | ... | 4·28 | −0·82 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·775 | WNW | 12 | 92·5 | 69·9 | 68 | — | 1·30 | — |
| Aurangabad | 29·741 | WNW | 6 | 95·9 | 71·2 | 6 | .. | 3·14 | .. |
| Sholapur | 29·793 | NW | 8 | 91·7 | 75·0 | 65 | 0·07 | 2·88 | −2·20 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·810 | Calm | 3 | 85·5 | 71·9 | 89 | 4·91 | 17·72 | −16·27 |
| Belgaum | 29·811 | WNW | 21 | 77·2 | 66·8 | 85 | 0·15 | 5·39 | −1·82 |
| Goa | 29·835 | SE | 8 | 85·0 | 75·4 | 95 | 0·60 | 21·35 | .. |
| Karwar | 29·828 | W | 4 | 83·7 | 74·6 | 91 | 0·51 | 44·3 | +4·06 |
| Mangalore | 29·885 | NNE | 3 | 93·3 | 72·9 | 93 | 1·35 | 47·16 | +9·11 |
| Calicut | 29·869 | NE | 7 | 85·7 | 75·0 | 90 | 0·40 | 49·51 | +1·14 |
| Cochin | 29·874 | NNE | 8 | 89·7 | 78·5 | 88 | 0·0. | 42·51 | +12·22 |
| Bangalore | 29·853 | WSW | 15 | 85·8 | 66·3 | 71 | — | 1·13 | −2·01 |
| Secunderabad | 29·732 | W | 13 | 98·7 | 71·8 | 72 | 0·11 | 1·21 | −4·07 |
| Masulipatam | 29·702 | WNW | 13 | 106·2 | 84·0 | 70 | — | 1·07 | −1·8 |
| Bellary | 29·808 | W | 10 | 95·2 | 75·2 | 48 | — | 2·65 | +0·67 |
| Cuddapah | 29·70 | W | 14 | 101·5 | 82·9 | 5 | 0·0. | 0·68 | −3·05 |
| Madras | 29·773 | | 0 | 103·5 | 85·5 | 41 | ... | 3·2. | +0·41 |
| Coimbatore | 29·812 | NW | 9 | 92·4 | 73·5 | 85 | .. | 4·58 | +2·89 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·79 | WNW | 7 | 103·6 | 83·3 | 51 | ... | 2·7 | +0·94 |
| Negapatam | 29·867 | WSW | 10 | 103·1 | 78·9 | 56 | .. | ... | −1·9 |
| Colombo | 29·879 | WSW | 11 | 87·5 | 7·5 | 79 | 0·01 | 11·05 | +3·57 |
| Aden | 29·705 | NE | 8 | 95·3 | 84·8 | 80 | ... | — | −0·01 |

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (12·61); G. T. H.=0·00 (11·55); St. G. H.=0·00 (13·81); C. P.=0·00 (14·19).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Central India and at Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Cawnpore, Karachi, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Hoshangabad and Khandwa, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Goa, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong in Gujarat and at Karachi, Malegaon and Bangalore. This morning the wind velocity was 35 miles an hour at Neemuch, 28 at Bhuj, 24 at Ghadechi, 18 at Ajmere, Deesa, Nagpur, 16 at Karachi, Rajkot and Amraoti, and 14 at Surat, Bangalore and Bellary. The maximum temperature is from 9° to 15° in excess of the normal at Delhi, Allahabad, Jeypore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah, and the minimum in large excess at Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Mangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bhuj and Coimbatore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. About two inches of rain has fallen at Mangalore nearly an inch at Ratnagiri, light to moderate showers at Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut and Secunderabad and a few drops at Ghadechi, Agra and Sirsa. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about half its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about one-third of its average strength, thereby indicating the probability of light to moderate showers on that Coast. The rainfall is at present chiefly confined to the West Coast Stations and there is little or no rain over the rest of the reporting area. The observations recorded at Aden and Colombo show that the monsoon winds have been increasing in force since the 29 h in the centre of the Arabian Sea, but the strength still below the normal. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states "Barometer 29·940, light northeast wind overcast sky and that season up to date has been more unsettled than usual."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

Friday:—Pressure has again increased everywhere. The rise continues greater in the north than south, hence pressure differences continue to decrease. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in West Punjab and the depression over Central Bengal is as indistinct as was the case yesterday. Winds are drawing more towards the north again in the Peninsula, but in general there has been no change. The force remains strong over the central parts of the country, but at the head of the Bay and on Bombay Coast the monsoon is lighter than usual. The mean temperature is slightly below normal over a part of Burma, Assam and the Indus Valley, but elsewhere the heat is excessive. In the Gangetic plain, West Bengal, Central Provinces and North Madras abnormal excess between eight and ten degrees. Monsoon showers continue in Burma and Arakan, where Tavoy, Akyab and Bhamo report two and Chittagong one inch. Dust storms have given showers at some stations in Upper India, Roorkee, Umballa and Sialkote reporting about three-quarters of an inch of rain. Showers have also occurred along the West Coast and at a few inland stations. Mangalore received nearly two inches, Ratnagiri nearly one, and Karwar and Marmugoa over half an inch.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32° Fah. ... inches | 29·718 |
| Temperature of the Air ... degrees | 83·7 |
| Wet bulb Thermometer | 79·2 |
| Dew Point | 76·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·751 |
| Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky being 10) | 3·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) on the day ... degrees | 88·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 80·3 |
| General direction of wind | W. W. W. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours | 29 |
| Fall of Rain | 0·0 |
| Total fall during month | 0·00 |
| " " year | 11·1 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd July | 0·00 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

A WRITER in the "Christian News," noting some things which caught his attention at the recent meetings of the enlarged Congregational Union, says:—"It was a curious sight to see a number of divines, even certain D.D.'s included, puffing away at their cigars in one of the retiring rooms immediately after the business meetings, and apparently without any sense of incongruity in so doing. Such a thing could scarcely have happened under the old regime. If the practice is to be continued, it would be wise if the powers that be would set apart a retiring room for the purpose well out of sight—in this respect following the lead of the larger bodies, although it may be fairly questioned if this particular 'lead' is a good one." In another paragraph, evidently by a different writer, speaking of the absence of any provision for those who indulged in the brier and the weed, he says, "to the lay members this did not seem to be much of a hardship, for they had no scruples in 'lighting up' and 'puffing away,' but with ministers it was otherwise. Before they could get a 'puff' they had more than one bad half-hour. Princes Street Gardens with their quiet recesses were found to be very suitable for the exercise. One wonders why clergymen more than laymen, or why any smoker should be ashamed of the practice." A worthy layman, well known in E.U. circles twenty years ago, used to say that when he saw a Christian man smoking tobacco, he always felt that influence for good in the community, and the church was lessened by 30 per cent. May it not be said that the influence of divines and D.D.'s who indulge in the pernicious practice suffers to even a larger extent than that?

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache Liver and Kidney Affections, Anæmia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

RUBINAT.—Source Dr. Llorach.—This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great superiority to its richness in Sulphate of Soda. German springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the magnesian salts of which they are largely composed. It is most valuable in cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc. and especially in tropical climates and hot weather, by its ... [illegible]

## P. AND O. HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

THE INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

THE half-yearly general meeting of the P. and O. Company was held on June 4, at Leadenhall-street Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P. (chairman) in moving the adoption of the report, said they would no doubt quite agree with him that the most important and interesting feature in it was the notification that they had closed with Her Majesty's Government a contract for the renewal of the India, China, and the Australian mail service for a period of seven years from February next year. The character of the service which had to be performed, so far as the contract itself went, was very much on a par with that which they were performing at the present time, excepting that a very considerable acceleration would be effected on all the lines which the company occupied. So far as India was concerned the acceleration, in comparison with the time under the existing contract, represented very nearly two days, and in regard to the transit of the mails to China and Australia the acceleration of speed would represent a saving of between four and five days. Thus the public would be placed in regular weekly communication between either Charing-cross or Victoria and Bombay within the transit of a fortnight; a fortnight would be the time required under the new contract for the transit of mails and passengers to ports in China; and to Australia the transit would occupy a month or a little over. The latter was also a fortnightly service. It was not many years ago that the contract time between London and Bombay for the mails was twenty-three days, and between London and Australia and London and China it was forty-five days. They were not likely to attain, as far as he could see, for some time to come the great speed secured by the fastest vessels in the Atlantic service, yet the fact that they were not able to do so was simply because they had not the same passenger traffic to cater for. As regarded the financial side of the question, he might remind them that on the occasion of their renewal of the contract which was now about to expire the directors were able to effect a reduction in the amount of the subsidy of very nearly £100,000 a year; and in tendering for the important new service to which he had referred they had also felt justified in making a reduction of £20,000 a year in the payment they now received. The subvention for the India, China, and Australian services carried on by the company would from the date of the new contract be at the rate of £330,000 instead of £350,000 a year. A mail contract which was entered into for a term of years at a certain fixed rate of remuneration was necessarily more or less of the character of a speculation, and it did not in any way at all guarantee an absolute profit for the contractor. What they did know was that the company must earn £2,250,000 above and beyond the amount which would be paid by Her Majesty's Government in connection with the services in question; they must obtain that amount from ordinary sources of traffic in order to make the contract remunerative. Hitherto their estimate had been fairly adequate, not only to insure a moderate return to the shareholders, but also to insure that scope for the steady improvement of the service which he held to be so eminently desirable in connection with a public undertaking such as they were engaged in. The average return received by the shareholders in the last ten years had been at the rate of 7 1-2 per cent. on their capital. He laid some emphasis on this, because they were frequently told that they returned a handsome profit of 10 per cent. They had never attempted to screw, if he might use the word, as much profit as possible out of the mail contract. On the contrary, it had been their endeavour at all times to give the public a better service than the public through Her Majesty's Government contracted for. This had not been altogether an easy policy, because they had had to pursue it in face of a constant and steady depreciation in rates of freight; and—this was a most important factor—by increasing the speed of the vessels employed in carrying out the mail service, they had in a greater ratio diminished their carrying power so far as freight was concerned.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH MARSEILLES.

In inaugurating their new service next year they would make considerable alterations in the work of their various lines. The most important change they intended to introduce was that of reverting to a regular weekly communication with the port of Marseilles for their outward and homeward vessels. Marseilles was formerly the mail port for this company's Eastern service, but they were compelled to abandon Marseilles during the Franco-German war, when Brindisi became and had continued, as it would continue to be under their new mail contract, the Mediterranean mail port for the Eastern service. In connection with their new mail service they hoped to improve the prospects of Brindisi, even as a passenger station; and it was for this purpose that they were constructing two vessels of a very special and particular class, which were to be named the Isis and the Osiris. Each vessel would be of 2000 tons and of 6500 horse power, and they would not carry a single ounce of cargo, but would simply be "greyhounds" for carrying the mails and a limited number of passengers between Italy and Egypt. They hoped by means of these vessels to accomplish the transit of the mails between Brindisi and Port Said in forty-five hours, and they would thus place Egypt within four days from Charing-cross or Victoria. They purposed sending all their trunk steamers from and to London via Marseilles, so that they would give a weekly transit to and from India and Marseilles and a fortnightly transit to and from China and to and from Australia and Marseilles. These arrangements were entirely aside the contract itself, for all that the contract required them to do was to carry mails to and from the port of Brindisi; but this addition to their programme, while it would involve a heavier expenditure, would, he believed, prove highly popular, more especially in India, where Marseilles had long been desiderated as a port of arrival and departure. By means of the new service they thus proposed to give the benefit on the one hand, of a cheap and a short railway journey to passengers coming to and from the East via Marseilles, while, on the other hand, for those passengers who were in a great hurry they would be able to provide a much quicker service than had existed hitherto via Brindisi, saving about a day and a half more than by the Marseilles route. They did a very considerable business outside the scope of the lines actually embraced by the contract. They found it ... the contract pay at the rate at which they tendered for it to Her Majesty's Government. Not many years ago—certainly not twenty years ago—the subvention paid to the company represented one-fourth or upward of the total amount of their revenue; at the present time—or certainly next year—the subvention they would receive would not exceed one-eight of their total revenue. In the estimates which they drew up in order to send in their tenders to the Government for carrying out the mail service, they gave credit, as it were, to the Government for their revenue from all sources; and in the same way they gave credit to the Government for whatever economies they thought they might effect in the period in which the service was to run.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF LASCARS.

They were sometimes accused in the House of Commons and more frequently in the Legislatures of the Australian Colonies, of effecting a great economy by employing Lascars in their crews combined with Europeans, instead of employing Europeans exclusively. There was, however, no economy in the matter. The reason they had found it necessary to adopt this mixed crew system was that they could not run their steamers in tropical climes exclusively by Europeans. They tried to do so, and they completely failed. If, however, it were true, which it was not, that the company had in view the obtaining of some economy, or had obtained some economy, from the employment of Lascars, the Government secured all the advantage of the arrangement in the tenders made by the company for the mail service. In congratulating them again upon having obtained the new mail contract, he was able to state that it had not been, and never had been, obtained through any influence or through any favour towards the company. The service had been confided to them on every occasion because the company laid themselves out to carry on this important public work, and also because, he ventured to say, the directors had always placed in the forefront the obligation on the part of the company to insure the utmost economy and efficiency in carrying out the public service with which they were entrusted. They were able to point to a long record of sixty years' service, which had been performed in such a manner that all who were concerned in it might feel some legitimate pride in the enterprise. As regarded the six months' working, they, as usual at their half-yearly meetings, presented no figures, but they could read between the lines of the report and could understand that what was submitted was very fairly encouraging, especially considering the circumstances with which they had had to contend, more especially the plague and famine which had prevailed throughout India. The Australian Colonies had also caused them a serious amount of disappointment. In fact, their homeward business had been the "bete noire" of their accounts throughout the whole of the last two years. Many vessels had actually returned from the Far East in ballast from the Suez Canal rather than take the miserable freights offered to them. The trade of Bombay alone for the year ended March 31—which he had only seen a few hours ago—had suffered to the extent of £3,000,000. Nor could they hope for any great change for the better until normal crops were secured in India through the influence of a favourable monsoon. Australia, however, he was glad to say, was showing some indications that plentiful rains would fall there. Fortunately their export trade during the period to which their report referred had been considerable and satisfactory. He, however, regarded this state of things as more or less temporary, for the natural state of affairs, it appeared to him, as between the East and West was that the balance of trade should be in favour of the East, as it was for fifty years until quite recently. Notwithstanding the plague in India and their quarantine troubles the figures of their passenger traffic were almost abreast of those of last year—their record year as to this branch of their revenue. He still, however, expected a reaction from the figures of last year, and at the present moment they found that the pressure of circumstances in connection with the Jubilee was interfering with that department of their business.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

In one respect their accounts for the past half-year must have been assisted by the very great improvement in the Indian exchange. The improvement was at the rate of no less than £30,000 a year, but he feared that they were hardly likely to maintain this satisfactory result, because since the beginning of this year there had been a great fall in China exchanges, owing partly, if not wholly, to the alteration which Japan had made in adopting a gold standard. Since they closed their report they had chartered two of their largest steamers, which were to be employed in carrying the Indian reliefs during the next winter, and they had also been fortunate enough to obtain some important transport services in the past season. He had given them a general survey of their affairs, and he hoped that the shareholders would regard it as a fairly cheerful view of the position and prospects of the company.—The Earl of Leven and Melville seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.—Resolutions were afterwards passed declaring interim dividends at the rates of 5 per cent. and 7 per cent. per annum respectively on the preferred and deferred stocks and electing Mr. Herbert Brooks (of the firm of Messrs. Robert Brooks and Co.) a director to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of Mr. W. Fane de Salis.—A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors brought the meeting to a close.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites ... [illegible]

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 5. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. R. P. Karkaria's valuable large Library at Crawford's Rooms TO BE SOLD on 7th and 8th instant.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture at Alice Building, Hornby Row, Fort, opposite "Bombay Gazette" Office, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE.—A strong carriage horse—Arab, 6 years old. Can be seen at the MONEY SCHOOL.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price List on application.

"MASONIC GROUP" H. E. the GOVERNOR laying the Foundation-Stone of the MASONIC HALL, 5th June, 1897. Splendid Picture. Every likeness perfect. Price Rs. 3 each. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS.—Wholesale Agents, &c., an EUROPEAN (24 years in the East) is open to an Engagement, either as resident or foreign representative to any branch (soft goods excepted), well-known throughout India, Burma, Straits, China, Japan, Java, etc., thorough knowledge of Hindoostance. Salary or commission. Apply "W." care of this Paper.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. GLAVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain G Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (8th June) via Cochin and Colicut, with a general cargo.

THE s s Kurrachee, 2,317 tons, Captain W E Robertson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta (17th June), with a cargo of 4,95 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W & A Graham & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,948 tons, Captain L T Bogemann, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta (2nd June) via Colombo, Madras and Cochin, with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Netherby Hall, 2139 tons, Captain W Peirce, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (20th June), with a cargo of 4,300 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (30th June), with a general cargo Mr Perrott, one Sister of Charity as cabin and 33 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain P J Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (29th May) via coast ports, and Colombo, with a general cargo and Mr Stafford and 47 discharged crew of the s s Vita.

"BUOY marking Gindurah, rock broke adrift, warn vessels rounding Ceylon south-west coast."

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 2.

PRINCES DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Imperialist | 2177 | Stevenson | Madras | 2-7 | F M & Co |
| B | Mikado | 2406 | Pickering | Hull | 8-7 | Do. |
| C | Naderi | 1169 | Hanson | Jeddah | | B & P S N Co |
| D | Henry Balckow | 439 | Jourdain | | | B & P S N Co |
| F | Hiroma Maru | 2431 | Shimadzu | Japan | 8-7 | N Y Kaisha |
| G | Courland | 760 | Tonton | | | D Adcola |
| H & J | H M S Magdala | 3340 | Fleet | | | Royal Navy |
| | Do Hulk Tenasserim | 7760 | | | | Do |
| K | Kt Companion | 2593 | Williams | Antwerp | | K N & Co |
| N | Raventhaler | 1813 | Gramberg | Calcutta | 3-7 | Glade & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Satrunji | 517 | Ahmed | | | Shprd & Co |
| Sabarmati | 524 | Cassum | | | Do. |
| Ponani | 552 | Ahmed | Bhownagar | | Do. |
| Mahanadi | 547 | Budroo | Marseilles | 3-7 | Do. |
| Bahaduri | 829 | Adam | Karachi | 2-7 | S & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Oriental | 3085 | Moule | London | 9-7 | P & O Co |
| 6 | Peshawar | 2212 | Vibert | China | 3-7 | P & O Co |
| 8 | Poseidon | 2433 | Meyer | Trieste | 7-7 | A L S N Co |
| 10 | Roma | 1722 | Storm | Karachi | | C Muncherjee |
| 12 | Scindia | 2050 | Stafford | | | M M & Co |
| 14 | Dwarka | 760 | Tice | Karachi | 3-7 | Do. |
| 15 | Florida | 2030 | Young | Antwerp | 15-7 | J M & Co |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bisagno......2303 tons gross......W G Italiana

* Probable date of departure.

### ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Merkara s | Bogemann | Calcutta, June 2. |
| | Karachi s | Robertson | Calcutta, June 17. |
| 2 | Netherby Hall s | Peirce | Calcutta, June 20. |
| | Obra s | Brown | Calcutta, June 8. |
| | Kohinur s | Morgan | Calcutta, May 29. |
| | Bancoora s | Whitehead | Natal, June 10. |
| | Dumra s | Russell | Karachi, June 30. |

### DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Imperialist s | Stevenson | Colombo. |
| | Shannon s | Jephson | Aden. |

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bancoora, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Merkara, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kohinur, for Calcutta, &c.

### CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
28 Shahjehan s......Fox......Rangoon, June 21.
Palamcotta s......Windebank......Rangoon, June 4.
Rydalmere bq......Kelly......Cardiff, Jan 5.

DEPARTURES.
June 28.—Steamer Nizam, and ship Wiscombe Park.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Kt Companion s—503¼ cwt myrabolams, E Gomersey; 1,905 cwt linseed cake, Glade and Co; 31 bale wool, L Bhicumchand; 337¼ cwt coir yarn, Joon Greaves and Co; 50 cwt gum, J Premjee; 250 bales goat hair and 15 bales wool, Noor Mahomed Joosub; 50 bales wool, S Jan Mahomed; 275 bales goat hair, Gooldas Tooleydas.

FOR LONDON.
Oriental s—10 bales skins, K Shurriff and Co; 75 cwt gum, G Mohomed; 3¼ cwt gum, H S Lalljee and Co; 13¼ cwt gum, Bhimjee and Sewjee; 40 cwt aris roots, Nasserbhoy Cassumbhoy and Co; 130 cwt gum, T Gadhoo; 2½ cwt cwt gum, Jaitha Malsee; 4½ cwt fishmaws, N Peerbhoy Damjee; 112 cwt condiments, Framjee Nowrojee; 3 cases peacock feathers, W and A Graham and Co; 52¼ cwt gum, J Premjee; 9 bales skins, Beer and Katz; 78 cwt gum, K M Jaitha; 32 bales skins and hides, H A Nathoo; 11 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce.

FOR ANTWERP.
Mikado s—400 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.
Florida s—2,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.
Mikado s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Poseidon s—10 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bisagno s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 401 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 231 cwt sharkfins and 152 bales cotton, C Ebrahim Co.
Peshawar s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Bisagno s—150 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.
Hiroshima Maru s—70 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.
Peshawar s—400 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.
...... and Co; 738 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Hiroshima Maru s—200 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

### DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 4.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Missa Celestis.—Hymns Introits No. 2, 395 and 310.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 303, 540 and 101. Magnificant and Nunc Dimittis Chants.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

Saturday July 3.
5-30 p.m.—Communicant's Meeting.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road, Esplanade.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.—Hymns 295, 2/7 and 35.
Psalms 24 (Tune, St. George's Edinburgh) 101.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Parade Service—Hymns 292 and 193.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 317, 323 and 320.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 176, 193 and 550. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder, behind Apollo Hotel.)
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Douglas Green, Esq.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. T. P. Hudson.
GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons.
MAZAGON CHURCH.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon.
Seamen's Rest in Prince's Dock Gospel Service at 7-30 p.m. by Rev. F. Wood.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 248 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 269, 21 and 233.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 283, 284 and 379.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 10, 175 and 157.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Dedication Festival.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Procession, and Choral Eucharist Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Procession, and Choral Evensong, Preacher, Rev. W. Jenner.
Alms for the Sunday School.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Mr. Jas. Taylor.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4 30 p.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens)
9-30 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Mr. Jas. Taylor.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Marathi Services.
10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.
Seats free, all invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 4, 315 and 318.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 571, 277 and 266.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Hymns 432 and 273.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 169, 231, and 437.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6 30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
THURSDAYS.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Evening Service—Psalm 105, tune 80; Par. 64, tune 98; Hy. 188, 1st tune; Hy. 197; Hy. 351, 2nd tune.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—JULY 1.
10 p.m. ... 84·1
FRIDAY.—JULY 2.
6 a.m. ... 82·4
10 a.m. ... 86·7
2 p.m. ... 87·9
6 p.m. ... 87·7

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

FROM the previous day's quotation of 113 Consols declined in London yesterday to 112 15-16. The Exchange Banks lowered their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2¼d. French Rentes advanced ⅛ per cent. to 104, but Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·10½ fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 118, and Rupee Securities declined 5-16 per cent., to £62 11-16. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was lower at 7-8 per cent., as well as on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 27 9-16d. per oz., and also in New York at 60 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·87 dollars.

Braziers' Copper was quoted at £56¼ per ton; and Yellow Metal at 5s.

As disclosed by the weekly Return of the Bank of England issued in London yesterday, the Bank's Reserve was 44 per cent. of the liabilities, which is 7 per cent. below that shown last week. The Bank's rate remained at 2 per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer last evening; Surats quiet; Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 14,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. Middling Americans were unchanged at 4 5-32d. per lb.; Tinnevelly and Khandeish descriptions of East Indians were 1-32d. higher; and American Arrivals advanced 3-64d. in the near positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, quotations being given at 4¼d. for July delivery, and 3 53-64d. for November-December. The Manchester market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands were 1-16 cent higher in New York at 7 7-8 cents per lb., August Futures 9 points at 7·43 cents, and December 13 points at 7·11 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U.S Ports were *nil*.

The advance in American Futures reported in the preceding paragraph has caused a rise to-day in our local Cotton market, and up-country holders have mostly withdrawn what they have from the market, local dealers being very firm in their demands. There is apparently no enquiry from European shippers, but Japan and local Mills are paying higher rates. In New crop stuff there are buyers of Broach at Rs. 220-1, and Bengals at Rs. 17.-1. The absence of grain causes some anxiety.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Seeds are firm and Rapeseed is inquired for, but stocks are small.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 3,037 | bales. |
| Wheat | 14,553 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,861 | " |
| Rapeseed | 11,493 | " |
| Poppyseed | 1,188 | " |
| Groundnuts | 680 | " |
| Castorseed | 2,518 | " |
| Rice | 2,771 | " |

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, with rates unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened very steady at 1s. 2¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were early in the market at 1s. 2 13-16d., and rates advanced to 1s. 2 13-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, at which a small business was reported. Later on re-sales were done at 1s. 2 27-32d. to 15-16d., for July delivery, and the market closed firm as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | | 1s. 2 13-16d. | per rupee |
| " | Telegraphic | 1s. 2 13-16d. | " |
| " | 3 months' sight | 1s. 2 27-32d. | " |
| " | Credits | 1s. 2 15-16d. | " |
| " | Francs | 1·53 3-4 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are weak, and declined from 101 15-16, which was quoted at opening for Money, for 3½ per Cents, to 101 3-4 for both Money and Account; for 3 per Cents the quotation to-day was 95¼.

SHARES are dull and declining, Maneckjee Petit and Oriental are Rs. 45 each, lower; China, Rs. 30; James Greaves and Queen, Rs. 10 each; and David, Rs. 5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 16-32 |
| The Manchester Market has been firm. | |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 112 15-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 104 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 118 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 62 11-16 |
| Bar Silver | 27 9-16 |

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £36,930,000; Increase, £303,000; Public Deposits, £11,600,000; Decrease, £300,000; Other Deposits, £45,100,000; Increase £1,300,000; Other Securities, £35,400,000; Increase, 6,700,000; Notes and Gold, £25,200,000; Decrease, £700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the liabilities.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS

SUEZ, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Companys' steamer Bengal, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

OFF DEAL, JULY 1.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 1.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia left here at 4 p.m., yesterday, for Aden.

HONGKONG, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta left here, this afternoon, for Bombay.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Yarra, which left Bombay for Marseilles on the 14th June, evening, arrived there on the 30th, and was admitted to libre pratique on the following day.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 1.
Murray, Lt, Punjab, 29th P I, on leave, from Delhi.

JULY 2.
Lynch, Capt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt; on leave, from Deolali.
Birch, Lieut, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, on leave, from Deolali.
Annesley, 2nd Lt, Bo, R Fusiliers, on leave, from Deolali.
Roche, Lieut, Bo, 1st Wiltshire Regt, on duty, from Deolali.
Rodick, Major, Bo, R Fus, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.
Rodick, Major, Bo, R Fus, on leave, to Europe.
Murray, Lt, Punjab, 29th P I, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1897.

Cinderella Dance.—A Dance will be held at the Corps Club this evening (Saturday), particulars of which can be seen on the Notice Board at the Club.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1897.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range this afternoon at 4 p.m.
2. There will be practice at Tent-Pegging, &c., at 7 o'clock this morning behind the Marine Lines.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

### GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th June 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 3,000 | 29,600 | 30 | 32,630 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 21 | 210 | — | 231 |
| For previous 21 weeks of half-year. | 81,301 | 4,32,246 | 2,678 | 5,16,228 |
| Total for 22 weeks... | 84,301 | 4,61,846 | 2,708 | 5,48,858 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 3,611 | 48,194 | 36 | 51,842 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 26 | 341 | .. | 367 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 85,899 | 6,48,266 | 2,101 | 7,36,241 |

Decrease for the week ......Rs. 19,211
Ditto to date ...... 1,87,391

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th June, 1897, on 481 Miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 88,000 | 2,79,000 | 4,000 | 3,71,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 191 | 605 | 9 | 805 |
| For previous 21 weeks of half-year. | 17,52,961 | 46,50,142 | 98,228 | 65,01,331 |
| Total for 22 weeks... | 18,40,931 | 49,29,142 | 1,02,228 | 68,72,331 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,13,755 | 2,80,305 | 2,704 | 3,96,764 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 247 | 608 | 6 | 861 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 25,99,351 | 60,75,345 | 1,03,222 | 87,77,930 |

Decrease for the week ......Rs. 25,761
Ditto to date ...... 19,05,599

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HENSLOWE—June 17, at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan, the wife of Lieutenant F. D. Henslowe, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

PIGOTT—June 18, at Jhansi, the wife of C. Lovell Pigott, Superintendent, Post Offices, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—June 21, at Simla, the wife of Colonel F. Robertson, D. P. W., Punjab, of a daughter.

SPARLING—June 22, at Missington, Simla, the wife of Mr. A. H. Sparling, Officiating Superintendent, Postal Workshops, Aligarh, prematurely of twin daughters (still-born).

MARRIAGE.

ROY—CHUCKERBUTTY—June 19, at 9, Elysium Row, Calcutta, by the Rev. K. S. Macdonald, D. D., Gunendro Prosad Roy, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, second son of the late Tarini Prosad Roy, of the Bengal Provincial Civil Service, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late Surgn.-Lieut.-Colonel S. C. Goodeve Chuckerbutty, I. M. S.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—June 21, at Alipore, Calcutta, of heat apoplexy, Isabella Helen, the dearly loved wife of J. B. Browne, L. R. A. M., Band-Master, 5th Bengal Light Infantry, late B. M., 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

FORD—June 21, at his residence, Vepery, Madras, Captain John Ford, Deputy Assistant Commissary, late of the Ordnance Department, aged 70 years, 10 months and 13 days.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1897.

Two remarkable books giving an account of missionary effort at opposite ends of India are before us, and very interesting and instructive they are each in its own way. "On the Threshold of Three Closed Lands," by Rev. I. A. Graham, M.A., is published by R. & R. Clark, Edinburgh, and the second, "In India, or Bombay the Beautiful," by Rev. George W. Clutterbuck (The Ideal Publishing Union, Ludgate Circus, London). The first volume tells of the early trials of what Sir Charles Elliott in a preface calls "one of the most interesting and prosperous Missions in India." The author's account of the result of his own and his predecessors' labour is glowing, full of enthusiasm and satisfaction, and Sir Charles Elliott, anxious to put the seal of the cool and calm outsider to what the public may possibly regard as "coloured by the missionary's own favourable prepossessions," gives his official testimony to the truth of Mr. Graham's description. Every year of his Lieutenant-Governorship, Sir C. Elliott paid a visit to Kalimpong, and saw the Missionary settlement grow from the time when its church was not completed, and the cemetery but just walled round, to the year when the spire of the church became a bright conspicuous landmark, and the village chapels rose up on the hillsides, each gathering its little congregation, and when the well-equipped hospital was ready under Dr. Ponder to cure the bodies of the hill-people, and give the preachers a chance of reaching the souls of those who came as patients. The Lieutenant-Governor declares that this mission has assisted in the work of civilisation and good administration, that it has been the agent of Government in the spread of education and has established from forty to fifty schools in which its staff teach. It has, he adds, given "an example of the beauty of a Christian domestic life and of the proper position which women should take in that life." So much for the secular side of the Mission. For their special work, converting the heathen, to which all the rest are but stepping-stones graciously placed by a favouring Government under the Missionary pilgrims' feet, they are said to be unusually successful. They succeed in bringing many from their simple Buddhistic faith into the Christian fold. The converts are of all sorts, weak and doubting, good and single-minded. Kalimpong is in the centre between Nepal, Bhutan and Tibet, all three countries absolutely closed to Europeans. Government will not, very wisely, sanction any attempt of the missionaries to enter these Provinces. Therefore these ardent spirits look with longing on the forbidden lands, and a band of men is being trained on the hillsides of Darjiling and Sikkim in the language, thoughts and ways of the hill tribes, to be in readiness for the day when they may get leave to enter the tabooed regions and preach to their people. Kalimpong is largely a tea-district. It was first planted in 1857 and now supplies the well-known Darjeeling tea. The population of the tea gardens is from 100,000 to 150,000. The labour is carried on by coolies who migrate thither from all parts of India, Nepal, and the provinces to the north. Naturally the Scotch missionaries do all they can to be shepherds to their flock, European as well as native, feeling that the former have a special claim on them as kith and kin. They long for the day when the tea-planter will in himself be an influence for good, and good alone. The author somewhat drily says:—"The true ideal is that each planter be the missionary among his own people." These are aspirations which the millennium would alone satisfy. Little has yet been accomplished in the Dooars in the way of missionary effort. It is not a promising field. The few Native Christians there are more often refugees on account of wrong conduct, or "to escape discipline in their homes." These outcasts from Hinduism call themselves Christians, considering the term a comprehensive equivalent for outcast, and that very naturally is a bad introduction for the new form of faith. However, the missionaries are making strenuous efforts and have opened in the weekly bazaars a periodical preaching of the Gospel, and a distribution of tracts and other pious literature. They have also selected a spot for a mission centre, a hospital, and later a sanatarium for the tea-planters. The description of the work of this mission is pleasantly varied with an account of the country, the ways, manners, and habits, beliefs and superstitions of its inhabitants and the prospects of the future of the Scotch Church Mission at Kalimpong near Darjeeling.

The Rev. George W. Clutterbuck's book, "In India, or Bombay the Beautiful," is very different from Mr. Graham's. The Methodist Padré devotes forty pages to a short history and description of Bombay, not neglecting the late visitation of plague, and after relating the first efforts of Wesleyan Methodists to establish themselves in Bombay, and their repeated failure to make a permanent institution in that city, the author gives a narrative of his personal labours from 1887 to 1891, the year in which he finally returned to England. In this short space of time he had gathered a very fair congregation of Methodists, had built a school, a parsonage and a fine church at Colaba, had acquired the land on which it all stood, and had made an excellent bargain with the Municipality for ground for a native Methodist Church in Byculla, which has since been built. Mr. Clutterbuck's power of collecting funds and financing his religious buildings was certainly as strong as his missionary enthusiasm. He indeed tells us that urged on by the latter he managed to dare great risks in the certain hope that the "Lord will provide." He quotes a reverend brother Methodist who cordially approved of his appointment to minister to the hitherto neglected or absorbed Wesleyan Methodists of Bombay. Mr. Clutterbuck was lucky in fixing on Colaba as the chief centre for his labours, and still more fortunate in inducing Lord Reay, then Governor of Bombay, to grant him the site on which the School, Chapel, Parsonage and Soldiers' and Sailors' Home were soon erected. He never omitted, he says, going to Government House when invited. "In India it at least represented a privilege as well as a duty to Her Gracious Majesty's representative; and to me it was an expression of my personal respect for their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay themselves; but in doing so, I never lost the ability to work harder than I had done before, nor the grace the next day or the same night, if it were possible, to greet and treat as a brother the humblest of my native or European flock. The privilege I had in these respects I ever placed at the service of my Divine Master, and the very favour shown to me only placed me under deeper obligation of courtesy and kindness to those unable to share it." Let those who feel inclined to be puffed up by their unmerited inclusion in the Government House list take a lesson in practical humility from these lines. But Mr. Clutterbuck amid these pious preoccupations did not forget to keep an eye to the mission work which was his business in India. "Not unfrequently in this way I obtained an opportunity of speaking to the Secretary to Government and to others about our site under the most favourable circumstances." Take heed, simple-minded Secretaries, that you are not button-holed in a corner by a skilful missionary covetous of good sites and lured on in the facile after-dinner hour to promise intercession and the punctual forwarding of papers to the higher powers. His success in the building scheme Mr. Clutterbuck considers a great step to Methodist progress. "What the conquest of Sedan was to the Germans or the capture of Jericho to the Israelites, this was to us."

The next thing to do was to establish a centre in Byculla, and this was effected with an almost greater display of skill. A plot of ground was fixed on, then chiefly occupied by a tank. Mr. Clutterbuck made an offer to the Municipality for the tank and the strip of ground near, hoping that his Committee at home would help him with the purchase money. They declined, and at the same time he learned that his offer was accepted by the Corporation, and he was the happy possessor of the piece of ground and the tank without money to pay for it. He went to the Municipal Commissioner, asked him to take a thousand rupees down and give him a long grace for the payment of the rest of the price, and also permission to sell off the portion of the reclaimed tank which he did not need for the Mission. The request was granted, and Mr. Clutterbuck set to work to turn the ground to use and succeeded so well that he disposed of a part of the reclaimed land at considerably more than he had paid for the whole, and had still 1,100 square yards, the cost of which was represented by about half the expense of the reclamation. This was a good business transaction, and before long his Byculla Mission was in more comfortable quarters. The tools with which he had to labour were not encouraging. The necessity for native assistance as catechists seemed necessary, and unfortunately the minister did not find very reliable help. He somewhat sadly says:—"There is one very grave defect in the native mission worker, and that is the general absence of a spirit of fidelity to the particular mission to which he is attached. . . . Not infrequently he leaves without scruple if another mission offers a rupee per month additional, which may afford one reason why our missions are not more successful, a condition of which is a settled and faithful agency." It would seem a more common-sense view to suppose that there could not possibly be spiritual work where money is the measure of the labour, and where while the workers move on for the sake of extra pay, the mercenary spirit which moves them does not change. In another place Mr. Clutterbuck says: "They measure their service by the rupees they get, and by the hours of labour of those in secular employ." The work among Europeans, soldiers especially, succeeded more to his satisfaction. One man, an ex-soldier, a smart man, finding himself described on the jury panel as a Christian, cried out: "Well, I'm blowed; I never knew I was a Christian before. Won't old Clatterbuck be glad!" This man, however, was not considered by his minister as a source of pride to his special fold. Mr. Clutterbuck seems to believe that young India will one day be Christian. He is a sanguine man, and the reasons he gives for this belief will convince very few, least of all young India herself. "Hinduism is doomed. Temples are being forsaken. Caves are neglected." He is apparently unconscious of the strong Hindu revival which is visible everywhere as a protest against the free thought and religious indifference of young India. He says also "We believe that if India were bereft of missionary agency to-morrow, the indigenous Church now there would one day cover the land." The number of Christians according to the census of 1891 is 2,284,380, of whom 2,036,590 are natives. This among 350,000,000 is nothing very stable to count on as a leaven. He says unhesitatingly that missions are not a failure. "With equal candour I acknowledge the complete conversion of India is not yet." We should have said that the word "complete" takes every element of candour out of that sentence. Mr. Clutterbuck sums up with pride the progress of English Methodism up to the year 1896, but says that the coming Church of India will be the American—not the English—Methodist Church. Like everything else our transatlantic friends do, their mission-work is done on a liberal scale, and the writer declares that in recent years their membership has increased 130 per cent. He is not in the least jealous of them, but generously says: "Speed their plough."

As was to be expected the rumours of ill-feeling, sedition, and intrigue which have arisen in consequence of the lamentable Poona tragedy have not been confined to that city. It has been freely said that the assassins have many sympathisers in Bombay, and there have also been whisperings of ill-feelings between Hindus and Mahomedans in consequence of the Calcutta riots. We are glad to state that careful enquiries made in authoritative quarters lead us to the conclusion that there is extremely little warrant for these imaginings. Bombay is a very different place to Poona, and its vernacular press, so far from inciting to crime, is on the whole well conducted. Educated natives express the utmost abhorrence of the dastardly outrage which took place on the night of the Jubilee Day, and so far as the working classes are concerned they know and care little about the event. Their vision is for the most part bounded by their own narrow sphere of toil and occasional festivity. No special interest seems to be taken in the Calcutta riots, which are looked upon as of no more than local significance. The Mahomedans were and are far more deeply stirred by the Turkish successes in Thessaly than by anything which is going on at Calcutta. Some of the Urdu papers have spoken of Great Britain's attitude towards the Porte with a vehemence of vituperation bordering on disloyalty. The strong language they applied only to Mr. Gladstone as the arch-enemy of the Sultan's rule a few months back has of late been used towards Her Majesty's Government. In the case of one print of this kind it was found that the editor was wont to go to a certain tea shop in the Native Town, where in the intervals of publishing his paper he held forth on the Turko-Grecian question and on the plague operations with such freedom that it was deemed advisable to cancel the license of the shop. The paper was not suppressed, but we are informed that it has ceased to exist, the editor having apparently come to the conclusion that he had gone far enough. Freedom of speech was not interfered with in any way at the numerous meetings where the success of the Turk was acclaimed with thanksgiving, and no doubt these gatherings served the purpose of a safety valve for enthusiastic admirers of a sovereign other than their own. But there is good reason to believe that the special envoys whom it is said the Sultan is sending to India, to convey his thanks to Moslems all over the country, will have to be duly accredited through Government before they are permitted to enter upon their peripatetic mission. Apart from precautions of this kind they might in the enthusiasm of their propaganda give the Sultan's message a deeper meaning than would be warranted by the instructions. Apart from this newly revealed phase of Moslems feeling there is nothing in the existing situation to call forth any uneasiness. Whatever soreness was felt in regard to the plague operations has passed away. The natives have ceased to be interested in the visitation now that it has reached a vanishing point, and it is only remembered as an ugly dream. While the mills are still without a proper supply of operatives, other artizans and labourers are here in full force, but as work is rather slack, owing to bad trade, more of them than usual are out of employment. Some distress prevails in consequence, but it is not at all widespread. As an example of the dulness of trade it may be mentioned that the number of labour carts licensed to date has been in round numbers 4,800 as compared with no less than 6,400 at this time last year.

THE new Telegraph rules are published in the current issue of the *Gazette of India*, and came into force this week. They are for the most part the old rules reinforced, but there are among them new ones giving to the public concessions which will no doubt be welcome. In fact, all the changes are in favour of the public. It is well to note that in messages handed in for transmission all erasures and interlineations are to be authenticated by the sender, and it may save much trouble if this fact be borne in mind. Fifteen letters are now allowed to one word, and a group of five figures instead of three. Coded and abbreviated addresses are fully described, and examples of admissible and inadmissible words are given in the rules. No private telegram or series of telegrams containing more than five hundred words can be sent by one person at one time, and no subsequent telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours unless the line be free of all other traffic. A single press telegram must not exceed 256 words, and long messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, numbered, and marked to the last "more to follow." And it may be well for the ever-increasing multitude of correspondents to note that where the sense depends upon the punctuation, fullstops will be wired free of charge, but not other punctuation marks. There is no concession here; indeed all that the press gains is a trifle in regard to foreign messages. But the public obtains a remarkable concession in the matter of compound words. "Cowhide, gingellyseed, rapeseed, sheepskin" are examples which will be accepted as single words, but such combinations as "tapestrypatterns, steamercargo, and Tuesdaymorning" will not, inasmuch as it is contrary to the usage of the English language to unite them. How little mistakes there can be as to admissible and inadmissible words may be gathered from these examples. "Leveson-Gower" is to be counted two words, "Levesongower" one; "Bara Bazaar" two—write the two together "Barabazaar," and it is to be counted as one. Even the word "responsibility" with fourteen letters in it is only to be counted one, but "misrepresentation" having seventeen is to be two words. This is rather conducive to the use of unequivocal and impolite language, for the readiest synonym to "misrepresentation" is surely "lie." But there is one very remarkable example given in the list. "Dont" minus the apostrophe, an undoubted mis-spelling, is to be counted one word, whilst "don't" with the apostrophe, is counted two, yet even "Kriegsgeschichten" is only one. "Mother-in-law" is three words, but if the sender will write "motherinlaw" it will be accepted as one. There are several little niceties of the kind. Some glaring mis-spellings are accepted, whilst others are determinedly rejected. "Alright," for instance, is inadmissible, and properly so, though ninety persons in a hundred are guilty of the error. But for conceding to official prejudice in this matter the public is compensated by being allowed to write "Princeofwales" instead of "Prince of Wales" and to send it as one, not three words. The official mind is very subtle, and will allow one to write "readdressed," which no one ever does, and penalises one for correctly writing "re-addressed" by charging it as two words. There are innumerable little changes which we must leave to the Telegraph office to notify to its customers. The new rules are very extensive, and occupy twenty-seven pages in the *Gazette of India*.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram from Brindisi that quarantine has been withdrawn entirely at that port against homeward bound steamers from India.

WE hear that the Royal Statistical Society of London, at their annual general meeting held on June 29, 1897, awarded the *Guy Medal* for 1896-97 to Mr. Fred. J. Atkinson, of the Indian Financial Department, for his paper "Silver Prices in India," which appeared in the March number of the Society's Journal.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Abdulla Khamiz was charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and a common jury with having, in Temkar Street, on the 18th May last, attempted to commit murder by stabbing with a knife a Pathan named Khaliffa Mirzaman; with attempted culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The jury, after a short consultation, convicted the prisoner of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.—Janoo Haji, an old offender, was convicted of theft of some copper coin in the Null Bazar on the 31st May last, and admitted having been in jail fifteen times. He was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE hired Transport Bancoora, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, Captain T. M. Whitehead, which conveyed the remaining portion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers to Natal, returned to Bombay yesterday morning. She left here on the 22nd May and reached Natal on the 10th June. After disembarking the troops, the Bancoora left the port on the same day for Bombay, bringing on board Assistant Surgeon J. Knox Thomas, two hospital assistants, and 17 Commissariat followers, who had accompanied the troops. The Bancoora had fine weather throughout the voyage; from latitude 13 N. and longitude 60 E. she met with very mild monsoon wind and slight sea.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, proceeds home on three months' privilege leave from the 23rd instant.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has received a telegram from London stating that the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta has successfully undergone the surgical operation for which he went to England, and that he is in a very good state of health.

IN compliance with a requisition signed by many leading members of the Parsee community, the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet have convened a public meeting to be held at the Sir Jamsetji Institution Building, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 p.m., to record the grief of the community at the death of the late Bai Motlibai Wadia. An hour later, a meeting will be held at the same place to consider a memorial that has been drafted for presentation to the Government of India asking for the validification of the Bajrojgar Trust Fund.

THE *Indian Textile Journal*, writing on the labour question in Bombay mills, says:—"The millowners have not got further than resolutions, and their progress will be barred until they find suitable agents to act for them in the North-West labour districts. The matter in hand is sufficiently important to warrant the sending of a capable man from Bombay armed with power to appoint labour agents or engage labourers, and forward them. There may be some difficulty with the female labourers, as the proposed recruits are all Mahomedans, whose wives are many of them *pardah* women. Still, tact and patience will overcome this, as it has in the mills in the N.-W. P. The gravest danger to be apprehended is that which may arrive from the lack of unity among the mill-owners themselves, who are not all members of the Bombay Millowners' Association. The same men who drew away their neighbours' operatives with the inducement of increased daily pay, would not hesitate to entice away the immigrant whose travelling expenses from up-country had been paid by another company. It has been proposed to guard against this by engaging the men and their families under contract, and paying them partly in food, and partly in money, retaining a portion until the travelling expenses had been recovered. This would do very well if all the millowners were in the compact regarding imported labour, but they are not, and while enticing away is easy it is unlikely that millowners or agents would care to follow up many prosecutions of cases for desertion in which no damage could be recovered. Experience may suggest certain improvements in the scheme of importation of labour, which have not yet been thought of, but there is our counsel which we do not hesitate to offer the millowners. Get promptly to work."

WHAT some people who do not understand the ethics of a hayfield might regard as the "harmless, necessary buttercup" has figured at an inquest as the cause of death of a little boy at Lancaster, who had eaten some. The coroner described it as the most extraordinary poisoning case that had come under his notice. Yet anyone who has noticed how, after cattle have grazed in a field, nothing is left uneaten but the buttercups, might have seen nothing extraordinary in it.

THE Postal authorities have been compelled to re-engage steamers for the carriage of the mails to Silchar owing to the roads being severely damaged.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The grand review at Aldershot, yesterday, in the presence of the Queen was a most brilliant affair, and her Majesty was cheered immensely.

The Colonials Indian, and Singalese went past first, headed by Lord Roberts, who received a great ovation.

## PARLIAMENT AND THE POONA TRAGEDY.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton, replying to Sir W. Wedderburn, said he had not seen the Memorial of the Hindus and Mahomedans of Poona regarding the Plague administration, and cannot express an opinion regarding the same until he had received Lord Sandhurst's reply, but he felt confident that the action of the authorities which had been remarkably successful had been confined to what was absolutely necessary, and that the religion and customs of the natives had been respected to the utmost.

In reply to Mr. Fairbank, Lord George said that if the enquiries into the Poona outrages showed that they had been prompted by articles in the Vernacular Press inciting religious animosity, the question of preventing incitement to crime through the press would have to be considered.

## HER MAJESTY AND THE WRECK OF THE ADEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed to Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, her sincere sympathy and condolences with the bereaved and survivors of the s. s. Aden.

## MR. RENNELL RODD.

Mr. Rennell Rodd dined with her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle, last night.

## ENGLISH NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FOR EGYPT.

Eight non-commissioned officers of the Marine Artillery have been lent to the Egytian Government for service in the Nile Expedition, and are sailing in the s. s. Paramatta.

## AMERICAN DUTY ON BAGS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 2.

The Senate has placed on the Free List grain sacks and other jute or hemp bags.

## CHANGES IN THE GERMAN MINISTRY.

BERLIN, JULY 2.

Dr. Von Miguel has been appointed President of the Prussian Ministry, at the same time retaining the Ministry of Finance.

Dr. Von Boetticher, German Secretary of State of the Interior, has resigned; and Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner replaces him.

## THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, with the outward mails of the 25th June, left, at 3 p.m., yesterday.

## THE TOCHI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

Reports which are now coming in regularly from the Tochi Valley show that no gathering of the tribesmen has as yet taken place to resist the advance of the British force. The destruction of villages of the Chiefs responsible for the recent outrage is therefore likely to be the principal chastisement possible.

## EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE.

Power to sanction extensions of service beyond the fifty-five years limit for regimental employes, pensionable under the Civil Rules, is now vested in the Lieutenant-Generals of various Commands.

## LEAVE RULES.

The Leave Rules contained in Chapter 13 of the Civil Service Regulations are extended to the following officers:—Constructors, Bombay and Kidderpore dockyards, first Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bengal, and officers of the graded establishment of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, including directors, electricians and assistant superintendents; also Medical officers, if appointed by the Secretary of State and the Commander, first and second officers and Chief Engineer of the cable ship.

## TRAINING OF RESERVISTS.

The Government have sanctioned the training of Reservists of the Madras and Bombay armies at Meerut, the reserve centre for the present.

## RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Mr. McCulloch, Chief Builder, Bombay Dockyard, is gazetted.

## *GAZETTE OF INDIA* NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—Mr. E. Francis is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service from the 15th instant. The services of Surgeon-Major Routh, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Revenue and Agriculture Department—Lieutenant Cunningham, 1st Bombay Infantry, reverts to Military duty.

Public Works Department—Lieutenants Watts, Jones, and Brough, R. E., are appointed Assistant Engineers and posted to Railways.

Military Department—Lieutenant Carruthers, of the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed Deputy Assistant Commissary-General; Lieutenants Boileau 2nd Gurkhas, Longridge, 7th Bombay Lancers, Muscroft, Central India Horse, and Orton, 26th Bombay Infantry, are admitted to the Staff Corps. Messrs. G. Derbe Philipe and H. Gilmore are appointed to the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers. Lieut.-Colonels Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry, and T. Moore, Bombay Cavalry, are promoted Colonels, Colonels J. Wilmer and C. Garbett are admitted to Colonel's allowances.

Honorary Captain Soundy, Bombay Volunteers, is granted the Volunteer Officers' decoration.

Mr. Fuller, the Collector of Allahabad, is transferred to the Central Provinces.

Captain Whyte is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Khorasan, but deputed temporarily to Teheran.

Lieutenant Barnes is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

Commander Black and Chief Engineer Brown, both of the Royal Indian Marine, receive extension of leave, the former for forty days, and the latter for three months.

Mr. Odonogue, officiating Examiner, Public Works Department, Accounts, Branch, Bombay, acts as Examiner of the Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, vice Major Hoskyn, on leave.

Lieutenant Wilkinson, R.E., is gazetted as Deputy Consulting Engineer of Railways, Bombay.

Messrs. Sherlock, Hubbard, Barrow, Grant, Curry, Durand, and Philipe each receive a step of permanent promotion in the Public Works Department, Accounts Branch.

The Lands ceded by the Gaekwar of Baroda and by the Maharajah of Idar for the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, are placed under the administration of officers of the Ahmedabad District.

## BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JULY 2.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointment:—

13th Bombay Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Bennett, to Medical Charge, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Haliday, Indian Medical Service, retired.

Brigadier-General Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., British Service, Commanding the Bombay District, having been selected for appointment on the Staff for Aldershot, is, under instructions from the War Office, directed to proceed to England, travelling at Imperial expense.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieutenant Cooper, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry, six months (pension service ninth year commenced 22nd August, 1896).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Lieutenant Freeland, Royal Engineers, six months, private affairs. Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major Mitchell, six months, medical certificate. Staff Corps—Captain Nicholson, Commissariat Department, till 28th June, 1897, on extension, private affairs. Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Chapman, No. 6 Mountain Battery, an extension of ten days, private affairs. Royal Engineers—Lieutenant West, extension till the arrival of the R. I. M. S. Clive, Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Captain Well, extension of one month, private affairs.

## THE TARDY MONSOON.

There is no sign of the monsoon yet. The clouds were gathering, and rain fell in the Ghauts about two days ago. Some rain also fell between Dhood and Dexal.

## THE POONA TRAGEDY.

### AN INFORMER MAKES CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 2.

A Hindu gowli came forward to-day and volunteered to give certain information to the police regarding the late tragedy.

He states that certain persons, whose names he has given, invited him to join in the plot and to assist in the murders.

He further says that he refused to do so, and after a few days heard that a saheb had been murdered, but he said nothing to anybody about it.

He has also made several statements, giving numerous particulars, which unfortunately vary, and it is the impression of the police that he is relying on his imagination for his facts.

## MR. RAND'S CONDITION PRECARIOUS.

Mr. Rand had a good night and slept well.

Dr. Collis Barry went to the hospital early this morning to try the effect of the Rontgen rays, with a view to discovering the locality of the shot.

While the experiment was proceeding, Mr. Rand became restless, so much so that the operations had to be discontinued. Dr. Barry will remain here a few days longer.

If spoken to directly Mr. Rand gives a clear answer, but rambles otherwise. Later in the day Mr. Rand suffered a relapse, and was reported somewhat worse this afternoon.

LATER.

Mr. Rand was very restless the whole day. He was delirious and weak, and the rapid state of his pulse caused great anxiety. His temperature and the lung trouble remained the same.

Mr. Rand's brother was the whole day near him.

Lord Sandhurst and General Nairne continue to send their Aides-de-Camp to enquire. Besides these there were several other calls.

## POONA OPINION ON THE PUNITIVE MEASURE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FRIDAY, JULY 2.

I have seen some leading Poona men this morning, men who have no sympathy whatever with the incendiaries—and heard something of the feeling of the respectable classes regarding this punitive police.

They all say the measure is crushing and most unjust. It is crushing because it will be raised most likely as house-tax, and that means levying of sevenfold the rate hitherto levied—700 per cent! This is at a time when plague and famine have already reduced the people to very low water. And it is most unjust because it punishes a large majority of thoroughly loyal and respectable people for the sins of a very small minority—a few hundred at the outside. These people exult equally at the crime and the punishment—at the latter because it will make the Government still more unpopular. Government has received a good deal of anonymous information. That is curious; one would have thought information is worth money just at present.

It is generally believed that the Government means to do just what the *Bombay Gazette* has said they ought to do, viz., test the efficacy of Section 124 A of the Penal Code. It is said to be remarkable, but nobody has ever tried (there has never been but one case tried and that was muddled) as Government does not like to fail in a prosecution. But until Government does fail in a clear case the section will never be altered, and now is the time to push the matter to a conclusion.

## A SUGGESTION FROM AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the perpetrators of the black deed at Poona are still at large, I beg to suggest without any prejudice to the detective ability of men like Mr. Brewin and others of the Bombay Police or of the clever head of the local Police itself, that a proclamation be issued granting free pardon and half or the whole amount of reward offered by Government to any of the accomplices who was not directly concerned in the murder. The cause of it is plain. It can be well presumed from the attitude of some of the Native press at Poona, since the time plague operations were somewhat actively enforced with a view to stamp it out before the rains, that some leaders, or more properly misleaders, of some of the communities are more responsible for a display of an abominably disloyal and murderous spirit. The men who shot the unfortunate Lieut. Ayerst and Mr. Rand within an inch of his life, were the mere passive instruments whose feelings were worked up by some wily intriguing fellows, in the name of religion, and with a promise of protection and gold. Now it is but fair to suppose that Government are likely to get a clue to the deed the sooner from these passive instruments, by much the same principle as I have passed ten-fold, which induced them to undertake the crime, *viz.*, an unqualified pardon, and a very substantial reward. I do not at all take into account religious fanaticism as an essential, since in the masses it is only a form of temporary madness communicated to them by some of the zealots of the upper classes. The clever and comparatively well-to-do fellows who pull the wire from behind and are *de facto* at the root of all this incendiarism, are the fellows on whom the police can easily put their screw and drive it home. It is with this consideration that I have ventured to make the suggestion of proclaiming an offer of free pardon to one of the accomplices who may, in all probability, come forward in the hope of getting the liberal reward offered by Government without the fear of being sent to gaol or to the Andamans either.—Yours, &c.,

E. J. TALEYARKHAN.

Ahmedabad, July 1.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with a heart full of pity and commiseration that I have read the account of the terrible tragedy in Poona which darkened the closing hours of the almost unparalleled celebrations in honour of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The unearthly hour at which the murderous assault was made, the darkness prevailing at the time, and the open maidan where the perpetrators of the foul deed are supposed to have fled, must have enabled them to make good their escape with ease and safety. It cannot be admitted on all hands that the unworthy assault was the result of deep-rooted jealousy and premeditation, and not due to grave and sudden provocation. But we shall presently see why this black deed, which claimed two officers of unblemished rank and dignity as its victims, was admitted. One of them was specially appointed by Government to suppress the plague, which was fearfully decimating the whole of Poona at the time, and I make bold to say without any fear of contradiction, that the extinction of the epidemic in that quarter was due, to a certain extent, to the indefatigable efforts on the part of this noble martyr to duty whose name is too well known to be mentioned here. But what is the reward he was able to achieve at the hands of those for whom he worked heart and soul, day and night? He has nearly cost him his precious life. If such is the loyalty and gratitude of the Poonaites, truce be to their grandiloquent speeches and vociferous cheering. But the deed is done, one victim is buried with honour before his native land, and another is lying in a most precarious condition. It is very satisfactory to see the vigorous inquiries instituted by the police. Also a reward of Rs. 20,000 has been offered to anyone who might give a clue to the murderers. This in my opinion is tempting enough for any one. Oh, Poonaites, be up and doing, assist the police, as far as it lies in your power, in their earnest endeavours to bring the offenders to justice and thereby remove the stigma which would, as Mr. Lamb, the Collector of Poona, said in his speech the other day, and to which you gave publicity in your valued journal, otherwise attach to the fair fame of the capital of Deccan.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmedabad, July 1. M. B. K.

## THE DECCAN SABHA ON THE TRAGEDY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Deccan Sabha to Mr. Lamb, Collector of Poona:—

SIR,—In forwarding the accompanying resolution of the members of the Deccan Sabha, to you for submission to Government, we have to express to you our sense of obligation for the frank advice you gave to the leading citizens of this city in regard to the duties imposed upon them by the indescribable horrors of the situation created by the tragic event which took place on the night of the 22nd inst. It was the intention of the council through their secretary to give public expression to their sense of the detestation and horror felt by the members of the Sabha over the crime at the close of the meeting at the close of your speech, but this opportunity was denied to them by reason of the meeting having been brought to a close by your departure from the place immediately after concluding your speech. We are directed to assure you that we are ready in every possible way to render every assistance to the Government in the discovery of the perpetrators and instigators if any, of the crime, if only we could know from those to whom the investigation has been entrusted in what directions our services will prove useful. The council of the Sabha has been anxious to give public expression to their feelings of abhorrence at those terrible misdeeds which, as you observed so truly and feelingly, have brought disgrace upon the city of Poona.

The news first startled the town on the morning of Wednesday, and for the next two days the whole city was struck dumb by the enormity and iniquity of the crime, and people could scarcely collect their thoughts in a way to give responsible expression to them before they heard on Saturday that you were going to convene a meeting of the leading citizens. It was then [arranged that this expression should be made in reply to your speech. The interests of Government and of the native public in this matter are, we need hardly add, identical. They are the interests of peace and order and of loyalty to the Sovereign whose long rule has been a source of innumerable blessings to the millions of her subjects in this country, and among the people of this city we have had their full share. We feel assured, that the perpetrators of this crime will be brought to condign punishment, and we are prepared to take our part in the discovery of the fanatical criminals who have, to our great horror and dismay, in a moment of wicked and midnight murder, undone the work of a century of peace and progress by creating a feeling of unrest and a lack of confidence between the rulers and the ruled, and dragged the good name of Poona into the mire of great obloquy. At the same time, we entreat you, and through you the Government, that while no effort should be spared to punish severely the offenders, the delay in bringing the criminals to justice will not lead the authorities to place the whole city under the ban of their displeasure. The people of this city vividly realize the great power and resources at the disposal of Government, but they also have a confidence that that power and those resources have always been used in a spirit of reason tempered with clemency which distinguishes the innocent millions from the gang of criminals whose nefarious wickedness has placed them beyond the pale of society and for whom no punishment will be too severe.

RESOLUTION.

"The council and members of the Deccan Sabha record with sentiments of unmixed horror and dismay the extreme pain and detestation with which they regard the acts of the miscreants, who on the night of the 22nd June planned and executed the foul murder of Lieutenant Ayerst and the murderous assault on Mr. Rand, I. C. S. This feeling of pain and abhorrence is heightened by the fact that the deeds were done by secret assassins on the night of the Jubilee celebrations which was a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving throughout the British Empire, and in which rejoicings and thanksgivings the people of this city loyally co-operated with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects. The annals of the city of Poona will for the past one hundred years or more be seen singularly free from any such cowardly exhibition of fanatical violence, and the people of the city have always been distinguished for their devotion to the Sovereign and the ruling authorities. It is a matter of intense regret to the council and members of the Sabha that this fair name should have been tarnished by so singularly wicked and dastardly deed of violence, the which under the circumstances of its surroundings is calculated to throw great obloquy upon the people of this city. The council and members of the Sabha deeply sympathise with the feelings of horror and indignation created by these events in all quarters, and they are prepared to offer their services to those who are responsible for the administration of the country to detect and bring to punishment the offenders who have brought such disgrace on the city in whatever directions their services may be required."

## THE "PIONEER'S" VIEWS.

The outrage at Poona must inevitably cause the attention of Government to be directed to the inflammatory character of the vernacular press. For some past, have been appearing in the native newspapers of the Bombay Presidency. The vilest charges have been brought against the British soldiers employed on plague duty, and in Poona itself the virulence of the attacks upon the authorities has been most marked. There has been a direct incitement to violence; open resistance has been advocated; and the wonder is that the ignorant and fanatical section of the populace have not responded before to the appeals made to their worst passions. The shooting of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand came as a terrible surprise, for assassination is uncommon in India, save on the North-West border, where fanaticism has always to be guarded against, that the lives of executive officers are usually held to be safe. The magistrate or the police officer may be stabbed in a riot now and again, but as a rule he knows the danger that has to be faced and is prepared to meet it. There is no plot against him, under ordinary conditions; a mob assembles and it is in the excitement and tumult of its dispersal that he is injured. When, however, we have a carefully-planned attack upon British officers, such as occurred at Poona, the whole conditions are changed. Something more than the passing outburst of enthusiasm has to be dealt with, and the causes which have led to the new form of murderous violence must be traced. At present no evidence is forthcoming as to this particular plot; but one has only to follow the course of the agitation against the Government, in the matter of their action to suppress the plague in Poona, to realise how likely it was that, sooner or later, mischief must ensue.

At the outset, when the plague spread from Bombay to Poona the native newspapers appealed to the Government to take action, the suspension of the Municipality being strongly denounced. The scare was then at its height and the mortality in Bombay caused widespread panic. When, at last, the Government did step in and appointed a Plague Commissioner in the person of Mr. Rand, there was a reaction almost at once. Further, when the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act were resorted to, and the segregation of patients and suspects was enforced, there was an outcry against the harshness of the measures adopted. The employment of troops as search parties was denounced, and the wildest rumours were circulated as to the brutality of the soldiers. As the plague began to die out the old scare was patched up and then came the worst development of the agitation against the authorities. Beginning with such mild references as the position as an exchange having been made between King Log and King Stork, a certain knot of writers in the native press proceeded to inflame the popular mind. During the month of April and May their utterances were particularly mischievous. Week after week the most scurrilous paragraphs continued to appear to keep always before the people the insults offered to their religious feelings, the outraging of female modesty, and the tyrannical exercise of power in which we have, perhaps, said enough. The leaflet which was circulated in Bombay and Poona a few days before Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst were attacked was but the echo of the newspaper articles, whoever its author may have been. It is often argued that freedom of the Press in India serves a useful purpose in providing an outlet for such discontents as exist; but the position Government has rendered now by the light of what has happened in Poona. There is, by the way, a paper there owned by the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak, who was actually nominated by him to the commission of inquiry into the Bombay Council and who seems to have been spending his time lately in organising a cult of Shivaji. In one of its issues it thus referred to the visit of the Indian Volunteers to Buckingham House on the occasion of the Jubilee and the inspection of their uniforms by the Prince of Wales: "This Royal inspection, we think, is like the inspection of a circus-wallah of the brutes in his menagerie, or his fancy animals in their cages, preliminary to their being trotted out in the arena under the smack of the whip." May we be pardoned for asking if Mr. Tilak is still allowed to retain his seat on the Council after this insulting reference to the Prince and his guests.

## FEELING IN LAHORE.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—We have received the following lines suggested by two unrehearsed events, enacted at Jullie day, 1897:—

When a fanatic people is ruled by the pen—
When that rule is despised or ignored;
When sedition and murder are rampant—why then
"Tomlinson" he sent to Parliament again.
That behind the goose quill there's a sword.

Our contemporary writes:—An appointment which has caused disapproval in Bombay, is that of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak to the local Legislative Council. Mr. Tilak was chosen under the Indian Councils Act of 1892 by the local Boards of the Central Division for a second term of office as their representative in the Legislative Chamber, and the Governor in Council, with whom lies the final selection, has again approved the choice. Mr. Tilak is a notorious agitator; he is also a proprietor of a vernacular newspaper which spouts sedition. Even when Mr. Tilak's victory was at Baroda, it will be remembered a fatal panic ensued when several persons were crushed to death on the occasion of the illuminations. Mr. Tilak's paper contrasted Lord Elgin feasting with the peasantry trampled to death. That attempt to stir up hatred and loathing against those in high places is not singular, and the proprietor of this delightful print is permitted by Lord Sandhurst to take his seat in Council.

## CALCUTTA NATIVE OPINION.

The *Indian Mirror* declares that the crime admits of no palliation, and its authors are entitled to no mercy. The men, who are at the bottom of this diabolical outrage, are evidently resourceful men, and their plans seem to have been laid with a great deal of cunning. Their detection is apparently a matter of great difficulty, for though a reward for the apprehension of the criminals has been raised to the value of twenty thousand rupees, and though four experienced and skilful detectives have been deputed from Bombay to Poona, the assassins are still at large. The police, indeed, one is inclined to think, is dumbfounded. And threatening letters are being received daily by Europeans in Poona. It is bad enough, that the Jubilee year should be marred by the ravages which the famine, bad enough in all conscience, on the eve of the Jubilee celebration, European officers should be foully massacred in the Toshi Valley, and that an earthquake of unprecedented severity should spread ruin and desolation in Assam. And, we imagine, worse than all these disasters must be counted this ebullition of violent crime in Poona, for, at a time when the whole country was jubilant with loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress, Poona alone has struck an uncertain note.—and if we are to accept the inferences of Anglo-Indian journals—a note of positive disloyalty. The Mahrattas were the dominant power in India, when the British Power was consolidated, and Poona was the military capital of the great Sivaji and the Peshwas. Since then the capital of the Deccan has been supposed to be the typical capital and centre of sentiment in the country. To bring the offenders to justice and thereby remove the stigma which would, as Mr. Lamb, the Collector of Poona, said in his speech the other day, and to which you gave publicity in your valued journal, otherwise attach to the fair fame of the capital of Deccan.

The *Daily Chronicle* remarks that the value of every kind of help given to the organisation of society depends on the character of the material of which that society is made up. "What we done to improve that material?" That is a very just question, and one which ought especially at this time to be considered. Greater convenience; more ease in living; less uncertainty of fortune; longer duration of life; more wealth; these things, which we all ardently desire do not mean necessarily an improvement in the "material." On the other hand, we must admit that, with abundance, wealth, and absence from anxieties, it is much easier to cultivate lofty ideals. We acknowledge, in fact, with Becky Sharp that virtue on ten thousand a year is very easy. I do not think that a starving man, or a ragged man or a men daily oppressed with the anxieties of business can have only lofty ideals at all, or any standards or any aims at the higher life. It therefore, we ask if the "material" is improved, we confine ourselves to that class which is practically removed from the anxieties of the daily life. With those who are not we have to ask another question altogether—viz., have their manners and customs improved? Do they look upon things with greater understanding? These questions are also important. I do not, at the present moment, feel inclined to attempt an answer to any of them. Look round you, dear reader; observe your neighbours; consider what manner of people were their grandfathers and their grandmothers, and then attempt an answer to the first question at least. "Has the material improved."

## TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

In a Fortnight from this day the whole of the Jubilee rejoicings will be over, and, so far as we can foretell anything, there will be no successor to them in the lifetime of any person, even an infant, living at the present day. I suppose that, in the whirl and excitement of the moment, we do not realise what a very wonderful event it is. For my own part I have for some time been carefully noting the losses and the gains of the last sixty years, and it certainly seems to me that there is a greater difference between the country of to-day and the country of 1837 than there was between the country of 1837 and the country of 1630. Of one thing I am quite certain. If our people, as a whole, could be made to comprehend their own greatness and strength, their possibilities, and the dangers which threaten them, they would alternately touch the stars with pride and sink to the earth with a sense of responsibility. They do not comprehend these things. It is better, perhaps, that they do not. Their interests are bounded by the party wall of the suburban villa; they have no other hope than to pass comfortably through life, with as few anxieties as possible. The Jubilee week will stir them a little; they will feel, uncomfortably, that there are other interests outside the party wall. But it is too much to expect that the great mass of the population should even partly understand what their leaders have only yet begun to understand. Else, in place of a procession, we should have returned to the old from of pageant, and we should have contrived, mounted, and enacted the most magnificent pageant that the world has ever seen.

The finest pageant that I know of was, I think, that which greeted Henry V. on his return from Agincourt. He was met at Blackfriars by the Mayor and Aldermen in "Orient grained" scarlet and by four hundred citizens in murrey, all riding, with gold chains about their necks; at St. Thomas of Watering he was met by the Bishop and clergy of London, all in sumptuous copes with gilt crosses and censers. At the entrance of London Bridge over the tower stood a huge giant with a giantess, his wife, bearing the keys of the City on his staff. Around them was a company of trumpeters. At the other end of the bridge was raised a tower, and in the middle stood an image of St. George in full armour, and behind him a scroll with the words "Soli Deo Honor et Gloria." At one side of the tower was a company "innumerable" of boys, in white, all with glittering wings, who, when the King drew near, sang an anthem, accompanied by an organ, "Our King went forth to Normandy," with the burthen "Deo Gratias, Anglie, redde pro victoria." The tower of the conduit on Cornhill was decked with a tent of crimson cloth, and ornamented with the King's arms and those of Saints George, Edward, and Edmund. Under the pavilion was a company of grey-bearded Prophets, an golden coats and mantles and wearing gold crowns. When the King passed they let loose a number of small birds, some of which fluttered about the King, and they chanted, the Psalm "Sing unto the Lord a new song." At the next conduit at the entrance of Cheap sat other twelve greybeards. These were the Apostles. These also sang a Psalm and set the pipes of the conduit flowing with wine, thereby imitating Melchisedek receiving Abraham after his victory. The Cross of Cheap was covered by a castle of timber, painted to resemble stone. The arms of the King and of St. George were raised on the top; in front was a stage, where stood a company of maidens and laborers, "innumerable," so many could not be counted. Here the pageant ended, but not before had been added the quaint and picturesque touch of the giant David after slaying Goliath, singing "Welcome, Henry the Fifth, King of England and of France." Also there was a multitude of boys, winged and crowned, to represent the Heavenly Host. They showered small coins resembling gold upon the people and they sang "Te Deum." The tower of the conduit at the west end of Cheap was surmounted with pavilions, in each of which was a damsel dropping golden leaves upon the King. On the tower was a canopy, the four posts of which were supported by angels, and on the summit was an archangel all of brilliant gold. Beneath the canopy, on a throne, was the sun in splendour, and around it angels singing and playing all kinds of instruments. Now, this was a pageant worth having. In our time, having all the materials for a far more magnificent show, we can think of nothing but a procession.

I confess to some disappointment. After all we have recently heard—reported, written, and said—concerning the water driviner, one did expect, quite naturally, some kind of consideration, if not respect for this wizard, especially when an illustrious public body had publicly proclaimed their faith in him. You shall judge, then. The Urban Council of Ampthill, Bedfordshire, were informed by the Local Government Board that they must provide a supply of water within a reasonable time. The Surveyor was and his was the holder of the record standing at 1 min. 47 4-5ths secs. Stocks went for his trial first, and got inside record at three quarters of a mile, and rode a full mile in 1 min. 47 1-5th sec. Then Bibb came out to show his paces, and speculation ran high as to whether he could beat the new figures. He went off well and beat Stocks' newly set up 3-4 mile time, but faltered in the final quarter, and failed to reach Stocks' time for the mile by 2-5ths of a second.

His method was to start with his arms spread out, and walk slowly over the ground. Suddenly he would stop as though he felt a shock, and it was there that he "located" a spring. He would then step backwards and forwards to ascertain the depth of the spring and the volume of water. In his report he named a number of springs in one field, and the total of the water there was more than ample for the town.

Unfortunately, the Local Government auditor produced geological plan and sections which showed that they would have to dig through a stratum of Oxford clay, the depth of which had not yet been ascertained but was more than 700 feet. Under these circumstances the Ampthill people must look elsewhere for their water. But—observe that word "unanimously."

I have come to the conclusion that a hundred years ago or so, in certain circles, not the very highest, it was the custom, when a member of the family was so unfortunate as to become a madman, to lock him up at home. There were several reasons for this method of treatment. First, the county and public asylums were horrible places, where the miserable patients were subjected to cruelties and sufferings unspeakable; next, the people could not afford to pay for the more comfortable care of a patient in a private asylum; thirdly, in many cases they were ashamed of having a madman in the family, and hoped to escape the knowledge of their neighbours. So they put the poor wretch away, sometimes in a dark cellar, sometimes in a cold garret, sometimes under the stairs. And they chained him up. There was an idea among them that a madman cared nothing about food, and had no feeling as to cold and warmth. So they left him there; and so they kept him till he died, or until he got about that in such a way a madman was confined in a wretched condition of neglect, rags, filth, and starvation. Then the magistrates interfered, and the relations were brought up for judgment. This history applies only to the madman. The simple idiot was allowed to roam at large; it was one of the pleasing things of life that one met him in the village, in the streets everywhere; and that he sometimes became a maniac, when tragedies followed.

The "Jubilee" of 1809 was held in celebration of the King's entering upon the fiftieth year of his reign. The rejoicings were such as belonged to the ideas of the time, which were still those of the eighteenth century. To begin with, there was a service of thanksgiving held in every church and chapel in the country. In London, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Aldermen drove in procession to church. In the sixteenth century they would have had a grand Riding, all dressed in new cloaks, with gold chains and their necks. In 1809 they went in their coaches. There was no national procession; no long line of Princes and troops; no pageant; the conduits did not run wine; there were, in fact, no conduits left. All the charity children, however, after going to church, celebrated the day with a bun—one hopes, a penny as well. Charitable people went to the prisons and released poor debtors by the hundred—this was always considered as the first duty of a charitable person; other charitable persons distributed food; others, again, gave garments to the ragged; we need not doubt that the bestowal of drinks upon the thirsty was conducted to a most nobly philanthropic extent; sympathy with the thirsty was always a distinguishing feature of the eighteenth century. The day turned out to be very fine, a perfect day in late autumn; the streets were crowded with well-dressed people; the cannon of the Tower were fired; the ringing of the bells drove all the poets and mathematicians mad, and nearly pulled down the steeples. In the evening a grand illumination took place; the principal buildings were covered with designs and festoons of coloured lamps; every private house had a candle stuck up behind every window pane; the mob went about loyally breaking all windows not illuminated; the Lord Mayor gave a Grand Banquet at the Mansion House; every City Company gave a great feast in its own hall; and so, with bells and bonfires, coloured lamps and candles, feasting and drinking, bawling and singing, the brave burgesses of London kept up their Jubilee all night long.

In the *Daily Chronicle* of June 3, I find that Mr. Gladstone is reported to have said that "in his boyhood the whole of what had to be sent between the vast city of Liverpool and London every day was comprised within the limits of a single mail coach." This statement must not be understood to mean the conveyance of passengers or parcels, but letters only. There was a mail coach which started from London every evening at half-past seven from the Seat with Two Necks, Lad-lane, for Coventry, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Manstaford, Preston, and Liverpool. One mail coach was enough for those towns. With other coaches and means of communication Liverpool was better supplied. Seven coaches started daily from Liverpool, five waggons daily, and eight coasting vessels at intervals, which are not stated in my authority. There was also the communication by canal. The almost unheeded effect of the railway traffic is to destroy all the life of the high road. Formerly, for fifty miles outside London, the roads were crowded with people and vehicles. The stage coach, well appointed, ran its nine miles an hour; the post chaise, for those who would not condescend to a public vehicle, did its ten miles an hour with its two or four horses and its postillions; the nobleman's chariot, preceded by my lord's running-footmen, was in less hurry to get out the ground; the waggon loaded with goods rumbled along at two or three miles an hour; the commercial traveller dashed past with his high yellow gig and his fast mare; the carter plodded on patiently—there were carters of all kinds; the strolling company marched beside the waggon carrying their properties and their dresses; there were horsemen of all kinds—the parson, the farmer, the doctor, the highwayman all the inns there were men drinking on the beach outside, and drinking within; no one stopping to drink. Formerly a visitor to London became aware of the enormous trade of the fifty miles before he reached it; now there is nothing at all which can convey to his mind the least hint that he is approaching a great centre of trade, while it is the saddest thing possible to walk along the high road in the country and to meet one cart in two miles and nothing else.

Cyclists are not thus treated to a five miles an hour limit all over the country, or the two races for a hundred miles would not have been ridden on the road as they were on Bank Holiday last. One was the annual handicap, organized by the Anfield Bicycle Club, and held over a well-chosen course in Shropshire. Fast times were done, but it could not be called a successful handicap, as the winner, J. H. Banks, did within three minutes of the scratch man's time, although he was given half-an-hour's start by the handicapper. He was a surprise, of course but not an altogether unheard-of man, and made his did 5 hrs. 10 mins. for the 100 miles, it set the backmarkers a hopeless task.

The attack by tramps on lady cyclist have become more numerous of late, and at last the police have got hold of a suspected man, who has been committed for trial. Only the other day a tramp tried to jump at a passing lady cyclist and demand her money, quite in the regulation fashion of the highwaymen of a hundred years ago. One such stopped a lady recently, but when both fell over, and when the lady recovered herself, she hurled her purse as far away as she could, and while the blackguard ran to pick it up, she remounted and fled for her life. Surely one of the local policemen may be rather fined her for furious driving, or gone in search of the tramp!

Another 100 miles race was run in the Eastern Counties by that old time club, the London B.C., whose Whit-Monday fixture the Dunlop tyres. Many comments were passed on the bicycles by the spectators, and the general opinion was that it required some nerve for its rider to mount to so high an elevation.

The Dunlop gaint bicycle, which was exhibited at the Whit-Monday Manchester sport, was the centre of an admiring crowd. The bicycle, which is over 14 feet high, is fitted with Dunlop tyres. Most high

At Waterford, the mile championship of Ireland, was run, and fell after a keen struggle and exciting race to H. Meredith, and in the programme of this meeting there figured a performance hardly ever seen outside gymkhanas, namely, a slow race.

Not very far from Liverpool there is a village called Prescot, and at the end of the village is a hill not very steep, and certainly not presenting dangerous features of any sort, but the village constable has conceived the idea of keeping down the hill at a greater rate than five miles an hour is furious. This is the speed he estimated as a safe one in reply to a query addressed him by one of his hundred victims in the local police court. He bagged thirty-five head of game to the day, and as they were all fined, the local exchequer is being gorgeously enriched. It is all the same to him whether he tells the truth or not, he is sure to be believed. His captive, when sworn, was dropping down the hill at twenty miles an hour. A clergyman and a lady testified that they rode down behind him, and at a rate of, not exceeding, the miles an hour, but the limit of magistrate's gave the benefit to the cleric and the lady, and fined the innocent man.

## GALE OFF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COAST.

### BOMBAY STEAMERS' EXPERIENCES.

### THE DUBLIN FUSILIERS LAND IN BASKETS.

A DURBAN correspondent writes under date June 15:—One of the heaviest gales known for the last decade visited our shores last week, commencing on Monday, and blowing with great violence until Wednesday, culminating in a most terrific down pour of rain, and so great a swell rolled into the Bay that the bar was completely silted up. During Tuesday and Wednesday it was appalling to see the huge breakers across the entrance to the harbour, and the bar is even yet in a dangerous condition, and no vessel drawing more than 14ft. has crossed in either direction since the commencement of the gale.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, with the first detachment of the Dublin Fusiliers, had arrived at the latter end of the previous week. She entered the harbour, landed her troops at the jetty, and took her departure just before the first warnings of the storm. Had she remained one day longer inside the bar, she would, in all probability, still be an adornment to our port, as several steamers, notably the Inchanga and the Clapton, have been detayed several days, and are still awaiting an opportunity to cross the bar.

Some anxiety was felt concerning the Troopship Bancora with the remainder of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. She was due on Monday. A sad circumstance which accentuated the feeling of uneasiness was the loss of the Norwegian Barque Trygue. This vessel was from Christians to this port with timber, and on Monday afternoon she was sighted and signalled from the Lighthouse, but soon afterwards she disappeared in a rain squall and was not seen again. On Tuesday night she was driven ashore forty miles to the northwards and quickly became a total wreck, and of a crew of thirteen hands only three were saved these three were kindly received by some natives, who, after ministering to their wants, sent them on to Durban.

But on Thursday, at day-break, the transport was sighted steaming into the roads, and she came to anchor soon after 7 o'clock. It was afterwards ascertained that the steamer was within a day's sail of Natal when the gale arose, and the heavy sea convinced the captain of the improbability of there being any communication, so he did not attempt to make the port, even, as it was, she had to lie two days at anchor before she could be attended to. It was not until Friday that soundings could be taken on the bar, and it was then found that where a week previously a channel of 17 feet 6 in. existed, there was only 9 feet of water.

All hope was then given up of the transport being able

d the millionaire husband who would do anything short of beggaring himself to get into aristocratic society are a little overdrawn. It seems ridiculous that the effort to rise in the social scale should be made in such a sudden way; going up a ladder of easy gradient is one thing, but to believe that the Massarenes attempted a flying leap miles in height, and apparently expected to succeed, is a slight strain on the reader's imagination. That they should have remained so extraordinarily uncouth through the years that money making was the object of their life is incredible. Vulgarity is world-wide and no class is safe from its ravages, even the charming Lady Kenilworth though well-bred and debonair, was hopelessly vulgar in her sentiments, and yet it is in contact with her glib chatter and airy ways that Mrs. Massarene's heavy dull incapacity for culture or comprehension of the social tricks of the circle she wants to move in stands out most strongly. Ouida is rather harsh to Englishmen, which is ungrateful, for have they not read her in several editions? She makes one of her foreign characters say:—

"They go all round the world and see nothing but their own umbrellas; they keep on their hats in St. Peter's, and set up their kodaks at the Taj Mahal. I have always said, that a people who could conquer India and yet clothe their Viceroy in a red cloth cloak, are a people without perception. They travel, but they remain islanders. Their minds are enfolded in their bath-towels and sanitary flannels. They do not see beyond the rim of their tubs."

This Prince Khristof of Karstein is certainly not a credit to his own nation, though he can see a good deal beyond the rim of his bath-tub. He and Lady Kenilworth can conspire to fill their extravagant purses with the spoils of the simple-minded rich doves that they meet. He hates Mouse Kenilworth, though he admires her cleverness enough to say:

"Ah why was this rodent not my daughter? We would have made the world our oyster, and no one would have known the taste of an oyster but ourselves!"

Fortunately, all the personages in the book are not as these two, there are some fabulously good, as well as bad. The atmosphere of the book is that of a room where a "crush" is in full swing. We long for the fresh pure air of the country lanes and hedge-rows, but we are interested in it all and want to hear and see if possible what the strugglers for fashion's favours in whose company we are for the nonce do with their lives and the chances that nature and art combined have given them. This book has already reached its third edition, and if it exaggerates its merits, that gives the measure of its success.

Messrs. Effingham Wilson (11 Royal Exchange London) have brought out a new Telegraph code. The Premier Cypher Telegraphic Code compiled by William Hawke which has been arranged so as to provide for the wants of the commercial community, for travellers, and for those who are separated from their relations and friends in different parts of the world. There are numerous Codes in circulation, some private, some belonging to public companies, but this aims at being a universal one. The compiler claims that intelligence which can be transmitted by this Code with one word takes from two to five words by other Codes. This statement is of course capable of proof and cannot be lightly made. As saving of expense is the primary reason for the use of a Code, it follows that the system which best accomplishes this end, without forfeiting the other chief desideratum, clearness, must in the end prevail. The trick of this Code lies in the tabulation which is simple, though elaborate enough to include all that the English language can be reasonably expected to do. As an example of the scope of the Premier Code, take the word "halcyonian," that means, "Think business likely if offer can be kept open till Monday." This is quite enough intelligence for one word, and "miscuerunt" tells your correspondent that "Referring to telegram of 17th if offer impracticable, make best counter offer" and "gekrappelt" announces "Shall not be able to ship before April 5, can you arrange extension?" The "Premier Code" to fulfil all the special requirements of every firm can have added to it a complete five figures system which is now in course of preparation. Or it can be used in connection with any Firm's special code by the addition of ten extra words, each conveying that the Premier Code is worked in. This frees its incorporation from any clashing with existing Codes. As a concise and handy general Code it must come into universal use. Its price, ten shilling and six pence places it within the reach of all business men and its comprehensiveness will enable many to telegraph long distances who hitherto have had to depend on the sure but not too rapid post in cases of emergency.

Chess Openings by J. Mason (Horace Cox, Windsor House, Bream's Buildings London). This treatise on the scientific methods of chess-playing is meant for those who have already acquired some skill in the game, and who can devote time to study the many Chess-Openings and their myriad developments. If however a beginner wants to work on the lines here laid down, a preliminary lesson and advice is given to him in the preface. The student is besought to remember that the Chess-board requires consideration at the very outset. It is not enough to know the position of the pieces, the player must know the double designation of every square, and be absolutely familiar with the possible moves of each piece to every square. This knowledge being once firmly fixed in his memory, he may then proceed to the study and practice of various openings and to the full game in all its science giving play to his highest measure of skill. For this purpose, the author impresses on the inexperienced player the necessity of attending to the manner of his opening, to the possibility of its being frustrated or delayed by the action of his opponent, to the advantage or disadvantage of returning to his first plan. The opening really indicates the line of battle decided on by the players, and each player must naturally be somewhat influenced in his moves by the tactics of his opponent, but he need not necessarily abandon his own design. Both sides can do their skirmishing, forced or fortuitous without departing from the general plan of campaign. It is very necessary to be quick to see and seize an opportunity for some accidental and useful diversion, but it is just as essential to have the strength to decide against it, when it is really too late to avail oneself of it. Mr. Mason impresses repeatedly that the player must not lose sight of the opening, that he must spare his pawns, and manœuvre them well. "It's only a pawn," is a fatal excuse for losing one through want of foresight and consideration for these useful non-commissioned warriors. While remembering that his pieces are on the board to be called into honourable action, he must not be lavish or reckless in their exposure. The opening can only be followed up to the moment of general conflict. In the heat of battle new combinations arise which skill and presence of mind, the result of intimate knowledge of the board or battlefield and the game can alone define and meet; but certain it is that he who has secured the best opening without confusion and without yielding to the fatal simplicity of moving pawns unnecessarily, commands the situation as far as human chess-playing is concerned. Mr. Mason gets far beyond "glittering generalities." His shrewd advice runs into five practical chapters giving an immense variety of developments of the King's Knights game, the King's Bishops Game, The King's Gambits, French Defence, the Queen's Knight's Game, &c.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet which under the ambitious and alluring title "How to Roll in Wealth" by A. Singson, Amritsar gives numerous rare and valuable receipts for home, office, and factory use. It is a sort of small "Inquire Within," published at one rupee, undertaking to help the housekeeper, the cook, chemist perfumer, photographer enameller, wine-maker gilder, with receipts for all sorts of things. This is the way to save money, and probably its author has found through it the means of following his own advice to "roll in wealth."

## THE FAMINE.

The Central Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund have received, through Mr. G. Advocaat, Consul-General of the Netherlands at Calcutta, a sum of Rs. 1,988-7-9, being the equivalent of 1,500 guilders, as a donation to the fund from the Government of the Netherlands. This is the only occasion on which the Government of a State in Europe have formally subscribed, and the Consul-General has been asked to convey to his Government the warmest thanks of the Executive Committee. The Government of the United States of America have also generously offered to convey three ship-loads of grain from America at their own expense to India. But it is yet uncertain whether the Committee in New York will not sell the grain in America, and remit the proceeds instead, as the Chairman, on a reference made to him from America on the point, replied that that course would be preferred.

Seventy of the survivors of the siege of Delhi—many of whom had not set eyes on each other since the Mutiny—met at a commemoration dinner in the Hotel Cecil on the 8th June. The reunion was a pronounced success, and it was unanimously decided to take all steps necessary to make the dinner an annual affair. An excellent menu had been arranged, and to the printed card had been affixed a list of the survivors, which was as far as possible complete. There was to quote the words of one of the most distinguished guests, "much enthusiasm and good fellowship;" and this reached its height when a gracious message was received from Her Majesty acknowledging a telegram of congratulation on the approaching completion of the sixtieth year as Queen.

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## THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

| Ward | | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Mid. & Lower Colaba | 1 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Southern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Northern | 0 | 0 | |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 0 | |
| B | Mandvie | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| | Chakla | 0 | 0 | |
| | Oomarkhari | 0 | 0 | |
| | Dongri | 0 | 0 | |
| C | Market | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 0 | 0 | |
| | Fanaswady | 0 | 0 | |
| | Bhuleshwar | 0 | 0 | |
| | Khara Talao | 0 | 0 | |
| | Kumbharwada | 1 | 0 | |
| D | Khetwady | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Girgaum | 0 | 0 | |
| | Chowpatty | 0 | 0 | |
| | Walkeshwar | 0 | 0 | |
| | Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | |
| E | Mazagon | 1 | 0 | 26 |
| | Tarwady | 0 | 1 | |
| | Second Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| | Kamatipura | 0 | 0 | |
| | Tardeo | 0 | 0 | |
| | Byculla | 1 | 1 | |
| | First Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| F | Parel | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | Sewri | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sion | 0 | 0 | |
| G | Mahim | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Worli | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Non-Resident & Unknown | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Total | 4 | 2 | 69 |
| | Total to date | 12,635 | 10,690 | |

### WEEKLY OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is a summary of the weekly returns in connection with the bubonic plague, prepared for the information of Government, for the week ending 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 1st:—

| | |
|---|---|
| **Houses inspected as to fitness for human habitation.** | |
| No. visited | 330 |
| " condemned | 6 |
| " requiring alteration | 5 |
| " referred for opinion to the Engr. Dept. | 3 |
| **Houses inspected with regard to water-connections.** | |
| " visited | 225 |
| " from which water-connections were cut off | 2 |
| " of taps repaired | 1 |
| **Measures adopted in houses.** | |
| No. flushed and disinfected | 127 |
| " lime-washed | 357 |
| " of roofs opened | 1 |
| " of floors dug up | 4 |
| " vacated | 0 |
| " destroyed by fire | 0 |
| " to which disinfectants have been distributed | 1,189 |
| **Drains.** | |
| Length cleaned | 16,087ft. |
| **Gullies.** | |
| No. flushed | 2,943 |
| **Hospitals.** | |
| No. of patients | 62 |
| " of deaths | 4 |
| " of recoveries | 21 |
| " remaining under treatment | 37 |
| **Ward returns.** | |
| Attacks | 14 |
| Deaths | 5 |
| **Total mortality.** | |
| For week under report | 540 |
| Previous week | 510 |

### ANOTHER RUSSIAN MISSION.

The four members of the Russian Commission who were sent to Bombay to study the plague in all its bearings had scarcely left the country, when they were followed by another Commissioner. Dr. A. Lewn, lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the Military College of St. Petersburg, is now in Bombay studying the epidemic from its clinical aspects. In addition to this he has been directed to compile a report to his Government giving the history of the epidemic, and especially detailing the sanitary measures taken in regard thereto, and expressing his opinion as to their adequacy or otherwise.

With a view to the better protection of the interior against importation of the bubonic plague from Cutch and elsewhere through the Navanagar State ports and in view of the difficulty of providing substantial shelter during the monsoon for arrivals who would have to undergo observation at the various ports, it is notified that from the 1st July to 1st October the only Navanagar port that will remain open for the landing of passengers will be Jamnagar (Bedi Bunder). The ports of Salaya and Jodiya and all other minor bunders will be absolutely closed for passenger traffic during the above period. Any person attempting to land elsewhere than at the Bedi Bunder will be turned back. This prohibition extends only to passenger traffic, and not to merchandize.

## AN ABKARI RIDDLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers, and for the matter of that any gentleman connected with the Abkari Department, kindly reconcile the following two notifications issued by that department? I place them in parallel columns, the ambiguous portions being italicised:—

| NOTIFICATION AS PUT UP IN THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. | NOTIFICATION AS PUT UP ON THE PREMISES OF THE PROPOSED SHOP. |
|---|---|
| It is hereby notified that Mr. Pherozshaw Naservanji has presented an application to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, for permission *to open a shop for the retail sale of country liquor* in compartment No. 3 of house No. , belonging to Dr. Bezonji Nasarvanji, at Chandanwady. | It is hereby notified that Mr. Pherozshaw Naservanji has presented an application to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, for permission *to remove his shop for the retail sale of country liquor from Ghass Bazaar to Byculla*, to compartment No. 3, of house No. , belonging to Dr. Bezonji Nasarvanji, at Chandanwady. |

What a mockery of the promises made by the Government in reply to questions put in the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad and the late Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, as well as to the memorial presented by the First Bombay Temperance Council! Will not such indifference on the part of Government officials bring them into public

July 2. RIDICULE?

## STONE-THROWING ON THE RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was a passenger this morning by the Coorla local, leaving Dadur about 9-10, and just as the train was running into Curry Road station, I observed some little urchins throwing stones towards passengers, one of which struck me just under my right temple, to my no little discomfort I assure you. Before any serious consequences may happen to passengers travelling, I would therefore beg to draw the attention of the authorities concerned with a view that this sort of juvenile mischief may be put a stop to.—Yours, etc.,

E. S. V.

## MILITARY NEWS.

At the examination held in India on 11th May, the following officers qualified for the rank of Major:—Captains W. A. Adams, E. D. H. Buckley, C. de Jersey, R. M. Rodwell, G. H. Geddes, A. S. Koe, S. Willcock, F. G. G. Griffin, and R. A. Kane.

The following qualified for the rank of Captains:—Lieutenants R. L. Macalpine-Teny, C. J. Eccles, G. R. F. Talbot, A. N. St. J. Maule, A. C. Boyd, A. R. Winsloe, H. O. Lathbury, G. G. Loch, G. E. Bruce, E. C. Wren, F. M. E. Kennedy, R. W. Waldz, R. D. A. Fife, H. W. Thompson, H. R. Rice, G. C. King, R. A. N. Tytler.

Lieutenant J. G. Rotton, R. A., qualified in subjects c., d., and g of paragraph 10—11, section IX., Queen's Regulations.

Captains Cuppage, Camilleri, Harvey, Murray, Fagan, Herbert, Bradley, Walker, Colomb, Budd, and Ricketts qualified in Part II, paragraph 331, Vol. II., Army Regulations.

The services of Surgeon-Captains Mulvany, I.M.S., Bengal, and Condon, A.M.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Increased horse-allowance has been sanctioned for Sergeant Instructors attached to the Bihar and Central Bengal Light Horse on account of the scarcity.

Gunner Robinson, R.A., who has been bitten by a mad dog, embarked in the Ganges for Paris, where he is to undergo the Pasteur treatment.

The same distribution of prizes for skill at arms in the Artillery in India have been sanctioned for 1897-98 as for this year.

The Government of India have approved of the 4th Madras Pioneers proceeding from Trichinopoly to Ootacamund for work on the reclamation of the lake there.

The Garrison of Sadiya, an outpost of Dibrugarh, Assam, is to be reduced to 70 rifles, this detachment being relieved every four months.

A tonga service between Khusalgarh and Edwardesabad commenced working on the 24th ultimo.

Major H. H. Burney, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, has been posted to Khushalgarh for duty as Rest Camp Officer.

The Bugle Sounds the Call to Arms, and is always cheerfully responded to by the British soldier on active service; never once has he failed his country in the hour of need. It should therefore be a great honour to be called the soldier's friend, a title which has been well earned by Holloway's Pills and Ointment. In barracks, camp, or whilst on many a weary march in a hostile country these medicines have been the stay and comfort of thousands of "Our Lads in Red." In cases of dysentery, diarrhœa, fever and ague they have performed wonderful cures, and never in any disease, when a fair trial has been given, have they failed to afford relief.

## THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

### WADHWAN CITY.

The Diamond Jubilee Durbar was held here on the 22nd June in the Grand Durbar Hall of the new Bal chandra Villas Palace. The hall which is the most excellent of its kind in point of architecture and painting was tastefully decorated with bunting and evergreen and seats were provided for 1,000 visitors. From an early hour visitors from the town as well as the civil station of Wadhwan began to stream in, and by a quarter to eight the hall was full. At 8-25 a.m. H. H. the Thakoresaheb arrived in a State carriage drawn by four walers and escorted by the commander of the Raj forces with a detachment of twelve lancers. The State forces arrayed in the spacious compound in front of the hall presented arms to the Thakore Saheb and the principal officers of the State received him on the steps of the hall and conducted him in procession to his seat on the dais. A salute of nine guns was fired to signal the arrival of the Durbar. Five minutes later Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Hinatrao, the officer deputed by Government to preside on the occasion, was escorted from his residence to the Durbar Hall by the Chief Karbari and the Revenue Karbari. At the entrance to the hall he was received by the Thakore Saheb and conducted to his seat on the right. The Thakore Saheb opened the proceedings with the following address appropriate to the occasion:—

Rao Bahadoor Vithalrao, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is not necessary for me to explain why we have all assembled here to-day. It is known to all from one end of the world to the other that to-day is the day fixed for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of that revered and august Lady who rules the destinies of the Indian Empire, and of the other countries and colonies in different parts of the world, composing that glorious British Empire over which the sun never sets. It is within the knowledge of all of us that the fiftieth anniversary of our beloved and revered Empress's reign was celebrated on the 16th February 1887, i. e. ten years, four months and five days ago, with great eclat and rejoicings, and that my subjects and my Durbar also did on that occasion as much as it lay in our power to do to mark the occasion of that universal rejoicings by giving tangible proofs of our deep loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. The lapse of this ten years has but added fresh links in the same chain of uninterrupted happiness of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress' illustrious reign and increased a hundred-fold the blessings on all that enjoy her protection whether directly or indirectly. The benign character of this reign is not less deeply and sincerely appreciated by the ruling Chiefs and nobility of India than by her own subjects. The number of blessings, that has flown from it as from a fountain on the whole Empire is innumerable. To attempt even a mere enumeration of them would be to recite the events of a reign which is so unique not only in respect of its length but also as regards the variety of the influences working for the good of humanity, a task so stupendous that even if I were equal to it, it would not be appropriate to the object of this meeting. Suffice it to say that all of them are written in indelible letters in the vast record of moral, intellectual and material progress of the whole Empire including the Native States. To come down to our own immediate surroundings a mere comparison of the history of this ancient Province of Sourashtra in the early years of this century with its present condition is sufficient to bring home to us the vastness of the progress that has been made during Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign. In times of yore there was not a single Chief that felt secure in his position. Everyday was passed in trouble, anxiety and unrest. While in these days there is not a single Chief that does not feel assured not only of his own proud position but also of his inheritance being peacefully and inviolably handed down in his family from generation to generation. Therefore it is no exaggeration to state that the stability of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Empire rests not, on the fears of her subjects as did the Empires of old, but is built on the most solid rock of the ardent affections which princes and peoples under her sway feel towards her august person. The immense power which has been entrusted to her has throughout the past sixty years of her illustrious reign been constantly and uniformly wielded in raising the moral and material condition of the millions Providence has brought under her rule, while by the shining virtues of her pure homely life, she has shed a light which coming from such an exalted place must have produced warmth of affection and happiness in many a home which otherwise might have been submerged in the darkness of misery. It is no mere figure of speech to say therefore that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's reign has put to shame all the former Mahomedan and Maratha powers in consolidating this vast empire of the congeries of nations and States and in stirring it up with most healthy and wholesome activities that lead those stirred by them to aim and attempt at onward progress. For us in Kathiawad the sixty years of Her Majesty's reign have wrought most marvellous changes for good. None can deny this. Sixty years ago the state of this Province was one of anarchy and every sign of civilization was wanting in it. There was no made road: no school worth the name; no dispensary, no regular court to mete out justice; and I regret to say there were bands of mischievous and turbulent people who roamed from one end of the country to the other with impunity devastating whole villages. States and Talukas almost daily flew at each other's throats on account of the unsettled state of their boundaries; and murderers were punished only by simple fines at so much per head. What a striking contrast to this gloomy picture is the condition of the Province to-day! Not only have the different states of the Province been now connected with excellent macadamized roads but a net work of railways and telegraphs has been spread over them developing their resources, economizing time and space, and above all encouraging friendly intercourse. While sixty years ago there was hardly a vernacular school on the present footing, now such institutions number by the thousand. As regards English of course none existed, but now there are ample provisions made by founding schools not only for primary and secondary instruction in that language but also for higher teaching in the arts and sciences, and the advantages of a liberal education thus offered are availed of by thousands of pupils of all castes and races. Last, but not least, even-handed justice is more or less uniformly administered throughout the Province on the general principles of jurisprudence. All these grand achievements have been possible because of the perfect security in respect of their rights that are guaranteed to the States and Talukas by the marvellous Pax Britanica. Here I must not fail to acknowledge with gratitude how the Chiefs and their peoples have been encouraged in their onward progress by the keen interest evinced in the welfare of the States by the various kind, sympathetic and large minded Political officers, who have now and again presided over the destinies of the Province. If time permitted I could go on enlarging on the innumerable other blessings which it has been our great good luck to enjoy during the unparalleled long and beneficent reign of our beloved Queen-Empress, but it seems to me it is really not necessary to say more, for after all we are dealing with contemporaneous history, and most of us here are old enough to be personally acquainted with the causes which are the reason for the rejoicings this day all over the world among the hundreds of millions of people who glory in being the great Queen-Empress's subjects. I will only pray and will ask you all to join me in doing so that Providence may spare our revered suzerain for many more years in perfect unimpaired health, and that we may have many similar opportunities of celebrating more jubilees. You may have heard, ladies and Gentlemen, that my brother Chiefs and myself have decided to commemorate the celebration of this Diamond Jubilee by erecting a full size marble statue of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and placing it in the Memorial Institute Gardens at Rajkot as a token of our appreciation of the various benefits derived by us from the policy pursued in her reign; and for myself so far as this State is concerned, I have decided to build a service reservoir in connection with the Dajee Raj Water-works that already exist here, and have decided to call the same the "Diamond Jubilee Service Reservoir. In conclusion I would request you, Rao Bahadoor Vithalrao, to be so kind as to convey to our esteemed Political Agent for transmission through Government to Her Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty my deep sense of devotion and attachment to her person and throne.

The Chief Karbari read the Gujarati version of the above. The presiding Political Officer then rose and made his reply as follows:—Thakore Saheb Balsingjee, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The occasion which we are all met here to-day to celebrate is certainly a most auspicious and joyous one, it being in commemoration of the happy completion of the 60th year of the glorious reign of Her, Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, an event as yet unparalleled in the annals of any sovereignty under the sun. In fact this day will be a day of great rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of Her Imperial Majesty's vast empire in the world. It is, therefore, a matter of great fortune that it has fallen to the lot of us to celebrate such a grand occasion with great enthusiasm and you Thakore Saheb had had the pleasure of celebrating the most auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Her Majesty with great eclat ten years ago, and I congratulate you and all present here most heartily on the happy circumstances which have called forth the present grand Durbar in commemoration of a similar grand occasion. The large assemblage here signifies the interest which one and all have taken in the ceremonial of this great day. It is very satisfactory to note here that the loyal expressions contained in the interesting address which has just been read by you have been listened to by those with great attention and pleasure, and it gives me very great pleasure to be the medium for the conveyance of such an interesting address to the Political Agent for communication to Her Most Gracious Majesty through the proper channel. It is a well-known fact that all the princes and people of India have derived numerous and invaluable advantages under the most benevolent rule of Her Imperial Majesty, and you, Thakore Saheb, have very appropriately and loyally noted them in your most interesting address. It would, however, I think, be not out of place if I give here a general outline of all such advantages. All the Native Princes of India are free from external as well as internal feuds. Perfect peace and tranquillity prevail throughout her vast empire, and life and prosperity are secure. The inhuman practices, such as cutting of ears and noses, extracting eyes, mutilating, impalement, besides sattee, infanticide, and slavery have been suppressed. Education has made a marvellous progress throughout the empire. Police, judicial, and other administrative departments have been organized and put on an excellent footing, several acts, rules, and regulations have been made best adapted for the requirements and its people in order to preserve peace and order and to administer to all without any distinction. Roads, railways, telegraphs, post-offices and hospitals and dispensaries exist everywhere. Boundary and other disputes of great political importance between States and States as also between States and their Bhayats and Mulgirassias have been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Outlawries and lawlessness have been suppressed everywhere. Besides these several other benefits have been derived under Her Imperial Majesty's most benign rule by all of us, but it is impossible for me to enumerate all of them here in detail. In short, her long reign has been prosperous and successful in everyway. The Chief of Kathiawar, including yourself, have already shewn their praiseworthy, public and liberal spirit by expressing their intention to place a statue of Her Imperial Majesty at the Head Quarters of the British Political Agent at Rajkot in commemoration of this grand day. Thakore Saheb, your State, too has not been backward in the manifestation of such public and liberal spirit. The civil station which is not far from your capital bears ample evidence of it; not only that, but the way in which you and the people under your sway are now going to celebrate the grand and joyous occasion throughout your State, as also your determination to build a service reservoir in connection with the Daji Raj Water-works which already exist here and to call the same the "Diamond Jubilee Service Reservoir," are also ample proofs of your loyal devotion and attachment to the Crown. In conclusion I have much pleasure to hand you, Thakore Saheb, a kharita from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, which I am directed by the Political Agent to present to you at this Durbar and at the same time pray to God most heartily that Her Most Gracious Majesty may still be spared to reign over us for many happy years to come and hope you will join me in the prayer.

The Gujarati translation of the above was read by the station Thandar. In the course of his reply, the Rao Bahadur presented the Thakore Saheb with a kharita from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The Infantry and the Police then fired three volleys, the Durbar band played the National Anthem, and a Royal salute of 101 guns was fired. The proceedings of the day were then terminated by the usual distribution of attar, pan, and flowers. The whole town was illuminated at night. The road from Kharva gate to the new palace was skirted on both sides with lanterns. The Balsinghji Municipal Fountain played and added much to the beauty of the scene. The new palace was lit with electric lights. On Tuesday morning his Highness the Thakore Saheb personally paraded the Raj forces on the Esplanade, and afterwards responded to the Mahajan's request to open a Diamond Jubilee shop for selling grain at reduced prices to the poor. In the afternoon sweetmeats were freely distributed to school children. At 8-30 p.m. four bonfires were lit on the Fatsar ridge running along the course of the Bhogava river. Two hours later fire-works were let off in the compound of the new palace, and the display was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

### MIRAJ.

The little town of Miraj, presented, on the 21st and 22nd of June last, such a busy and lively appearance as it has seldom done within the memory of the oldest men here. Everything passed off well and in a systematic way, and the general opinion is that, under the directions of the Chief and his acting State Karbhari, the Jubilee celebrations were a brilliant success. The peculiar feature of the whole affair was that it touched every best feeling in man. Devotion to God, loyalty to our great and beloved Sovereign, philanthropy to the poor helpless, and joy and amusement to the general mass of spectators that had gathered here in numbers from the neighbouring villages, specially for the occasion, were all represented, and the 21st and 22nd June will be generally regarded as red-letter days in the history of Miraj. I shall touch upon some of the things gone through. The decorations and illuminations and fireworks were really on a grand scale, and reflect great credit on Mr. Lathe, the Municipal Secretary, for the asthetic taste and skill shown by him. The principal streets were lined with flags, and crossed at suitable intervals by arches beautifully decorated with bannerets and bunting, and loyal mottos cut in gold-letters posted at the tops. We have no gas-works, nor electric dinamos to assist us in our illuminations, but I think, that for the purpose of effect, even our country buttis and coloured lanterns properly arranged could do a great deal in the absence of these lights of modern civilization. On the evening of the 21st, a grand Durbar was held in the old State hall, at which the Chief presided, and at which all the sub-sarnjardars, mankaris, State officials and servants and leading citizens were invited to attend. The acting State Karbhari, R. S. Joshi, opened the proceedings by a suitable speech, in the course of which he dealt at considerable length on the moral and material, intellectual and social advantages India had reaped, and the general progress of mankind in science and letters which had been accomplished during the sixty years of her Majesty's exceptionally glorious reign. He concluded by reciting the concluding stanza of the National Anthem (the audience standing), and by praying for more life and health and glory to the Great Soverign, under whose benign influence even the Native States had begun to show a new life and spirit. Rao Bahadur S. B. Limaye, State Karbari of Miraj (Junior), who was specially deputed by the Political Agent, Kolhapur, and the Southern Mahratta country for the occasion, then rose, and after a short speech, delivered to the Chief, with due formalities, a Kharita, from the Bombay Government, thanking the Chief and his subjects for the loyal and reverential feelings shown by them by means of their Jubilee celebrations. The Chief, having made due obeisance to the instrument, expressed his great joy in being thus honoured with approval by Her Majesty's principal representative in India of the humble part he could take in the performance of her Majesty's Jubilee. He further declared that he had certain projects at heart of being useful to his subjects, and that he could see no fitter or more auspicious way of putting them into execution than by associating them with the Diamond Jubilee of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress. He then garlanded the representative of Government, and with *pan-supari* and *attar* the Durbar concluded at about 8-30. The night was spent in various engagements provided specially for the occasion. There was a recital of Vedic hymns arranged in the temple of Ganpati. In another temple a Katha—religious sermon—was delivered by a Haridas. At another place parties of philosophical ballad singers (*shairs*) fought with each other with their questions and answers, while several village tamashas were posted in different parts of the town. The Kirloskar Saugit Company, too, which has been entertaining the public for the last fortnight, gave, under the patronage of the Chief, one of their best performances, named *Mrichhkatic* or the Earthern Cart. The night having thus passed, the next morning brought crowds of children of all ages and castes to the High School rooms, where a splendid *fete* was arranged for them by the headmaster and the Deputy Educational Inspector, Miraj. The sight was a truly interesting one, these regiments of little ones, under their commanders—the masters,—impatiently waiting for the word to fall upon the nice little paper-boxes containing sweet-meats! In the afternoon was arranged the prize-distribution of the High School and other State schools of Miraj, which occupied nearly the whole evening. The customary reports about the progress of the different schools being read over, Shrimant Balasaheb Mandlik, son of the late Bombay patriot, who is a guest of the Chief, distributed the prizes, and expressed his pleasure in a short beautiful speech at finding the Chief taking so much personal interest in the education of his subjects. The Chief then rose and expressed his great joy in being enabled to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of a sovereign, under whose benign influence and sympathy he hoped to minister to the wants and wishes of his subjects. During the day also the Mohomedans of this place, who form a large and influential community, held a special service in the local Jumma Musjid in honour of the event. The following additional items are also worth noting, but for fear of encroaching too much upon your space and tiring the reader out, I give their names only. A grand State-dinner was given to all the State servants and the influential gentlemen of Miraj, Grain was distributed freely among the poor and helpless. Two paid holidays were given to all those that were on the relief-works of the State. Clothing, *saris*, etc., was given to women and children on the relief that were in need of it. Four prisoners from the Miraj Jail were liberated.

### AKALKOT.

A Durbar was held in honour of the Jubilee on the morning of the 22nd instant, to which all the mankaris, the principal sowkars and traders, officials and pleaders were invited. Rao Bahadur Vithal Fikaji, in a short speech, explained the object of the Durbar. He said that it was a matter of great regret that they should miss their worthy master and ruler in such an assembly which met that day to commemorate the happy event of the Diamond Jubilee of her gracious Majesty's reign. Had the Raja Saheb been living then there was no doubt that the celebration would have been on a grander scale befitting his sense of devotedness and loyalty to the British throne and her Majesty. Unfortunately for the people of Akalkot, the sight of such display of loyalty was denied owing to the sad event, but it was none the less morally incumbent upon them not to let that auspicious occasion pass uncelebrated, and to shew to the public in their own humble way the sense of their own and their master's loyalty to her Majesty, subjects though they have been to a native ruler, because they were aware of the immense benefits poured upon India by the reign of peace, law and order ever since the advent of the British rule. They have been the co-sharers or partners of the advantages of that rule though they were the inhabitants of a Native State. It was through that that they saw such a material difference between the Akalkot of to-day and that of sixty years back. Solely to the influence of that rule was due the opening of such a large number of schools in their small state. The monthly medical relief given to between two to three thousand people in the town can be traced to the same cause. It was through the same influence that the produce of that part of the country was sold in the Bombay Market, and even such things as oilseeds were shipped to England. He said that it was superfluous to ennumerate all those advantages as the people had shown their substantial appreciation by heartily co-operating in the rejoicings of that day, and he further requested them to observe that day as a day of festivities. The State had all ready given two holidays for enjoyment to its servants, and the sowkars and merchants would follow the example. After the speech was over, some verses composed for the purpose, both in Marathi and Hindustani, were sung by the boys, and the proceedings of the Durbar terminated after three very hearty cheers were given to her Majesty.

After the Durbar was over sweetmeats were distributed to the children. They all shouted "Long Live the Empress Victoria."

In the afternoon in a large enclosed space originally a paga, immense quantity of cooked food was kept ready. Those poor people who came their partook of it to their hearts' content. Their number was between three or four thousand. The Administrator personally supervised the operation of distribution and explaind to these poor people who had joined the feast in whose honor it was given. When they heard it a universal shout went to heaven invoking God to pour down a shower of blessings on her Majesty and her family, and praying for her long rule in time to come.

After this, dhoturs and kamblis, sadees and cholis were freely distributed to males and females, respectively, and everyone went pleased and appeared happy.

### YAWAL.

A public meeting was held at the Native General Library at which people of all castes and creeds were present. Mr. R. S. Atre, the Sub-Judge, was in the chair. Mr. V. G. Barjibhe, a pleader, gave a short sketch of the life of Her Majesty, described the benefits derived from Her Majesty's benign rule, and brought forward a proposal for submitting an address to Her Majesty. It was unanimously agreed to send an address through the proper channel. Several other speeches were made. Mr. Ghanasham Appa, the Vice-President of the local Municipality, in a short but loyal speech, wished a long life and prosperity to Her Majesty the Empress of India. The president of the meeting delivered a fitting address, and thanked Mr. Ghanasham Appa for the deep interest he takes in public good. The proceedings of the meeting ended after having distributed attar, pan-sopari, and flowers. The National Anthem was sung by the pupils of the Hindustani, Marathi, and free schools. The streets were watered and illuminated, and the inhabitants of the town passed the 21st day of June with joy. The credit of bringing about this ceremony is due to the exertions of our popular vice-President of the Municipality.

### THE MAHOMEDANS OF AHMEDABAD AND THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

It may be said to the credit of the Mahomedans of this place, writes a correspondent, that they can rise to an occasion. They lost no time in showing their loyalty in various ways on this auspicious occasion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's glorious reign. On the 14th instant, a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen waited upon the Collector to present an address to Her Majesty:—Syed Musa Mia, Syed Mohamed, Syed Mostofer Edroos, Rao Bahadur Lalshanker, and Mr. A. M. T. Dehlavi. On the Jubilee day a large phool-pan meeting was assembled to celebrate the day at the Anjuman Hall, which was illuminated; and to commemorate the occasion a "Diamond Jubilee Mahomedan Scholarship Fund" is started, and is progressing successfully under the guidance of a competent committee.

## FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

During last year no fewer than 10,000 school children were taught to swim by instructors employed by the London Schools Swimming Association.

A French scientist of note maintains that a large number of the nervous maladies from which girls suffer are to be attributed to playing the piano.

Domestic servants are so scarce in Montreal that ladies in want of help are said to visit the jail with a view to engaging young women to work for them at the close of their terms of imprisonment.

Nothing is so easily spoiled or made shabby as a veil. Instead of tossing it into a crowded drawer, to lie in a tumbled heap until wanted again, stretch it carefully over a bit of cardboard or other stiff material.

"The Queen's Carpet," which is to be presented to Her Majesty by the women of England, has been manufactured from designs prepared at the instance of the Duchess of Teck, and in accordance with Her Royal Highness's direct instructions.

The supposed grave of Eve is visited by over 40,000 pilgrims in each year. It is to be seen at Jeddah, in a cemetery outside the city walls. The tomb is fifty cubits long and twelve wide. The Arabs entertain a belief that Eve was the tallest woman that ever lived.

If you want to keep the voice sweet-toned, never scold! The peculiar tone taken by the voice at such a time is said to act most injuriously on the voice, and a further bad effect is that children, being great mimics, catch the tone in speaking to their dolls and to one another, and so the evil habit spreads through the home.

The dinner service used at the table of the Queen is solid gold, down to the last detail. The entree dishes are double, square, and very heavy. Their contents are kept warm by small gold lamps between the outer and inner dishes, in which a wick burns amid white wax. This dinner service, which numbers more than 1,000 pieces, was made by order of George IV.

There are said to be in France 2150 women authors and journalists, and about 700 women artists. The provinces contribute most of the writers—about two-thirds—while Paris is represented in the same proportion among the artists. Among the writers, 1000 are novelists, 200 are poets, 150 educational writers, and the rest writers of various kinds. The artists comprise 107 sculptors, and the others are painters, ranging over all branches of the pictorial art.

The latest idea for bridal bouquets is rather a pretty one. Instead of all the flowers being grouped together in one bunch, they are tied in separate little bunches, and secured by white satin baby ribbon, which combines them in place. Then, when the bride is going off for the honeymoon, she shakes all the bouquets loose, and the bridesmaids each try to catch one. There is a superstitious fancy about good luck being attached to a flower from a bride's bouquet.

Who can restore and maintain happiness in the domestic circle like the kind sister, whose one thought is for home and the homefolk? She has just the pretty and affectionate touches that bind the hearts of erring brothers to the fireside circle. Hers is the kind influence which does more towards reclaiming the scapegrace of the family than all the severity under the sun. That there is some good resident in the heart of the prodigal is evident by the way in which he will look towards the sister who is so dear to him. I wonder, adds one who has personal and pleasant experience, how many such have turned from the broad path of the wicked through her gracious pleading and sincerity of devotion?

How to become slender! Let the maiden inclined to embonpoint follow this advice, and her form should become as willowy as she could wish. Rise early and take a cold bath, rubbing vigorously afterwards with a coarse towel or flesh brush. Take a cupful of water before breakfast. Take one small cup of tea at breakfast, some dry toast, boiled fish or a small cutlet, and a baked apple or a little fruit. At dinner, which should be at midday, take white fish or meat, dry toast or stale bread, vegetables or fruit, either fresh or stewed; for supper, toast, salad, fruit, and six ounces of wine or water. Hot water with lemon juice in it is also good for supper. When you have followed all these rules, and find yourself fairy-like in proportion, then you may begin to contemplate smart clothes such as only the slender can wear.

The ancients counted three kinds of kisses—Basis that between friends and relatives; Oscula, the kiss of veneration; Suavia, the kiss proper—that between lovers. The monks of the Middle Ages—great theorists—divided the kiss into fifteen distinct and separate orders:—1, the decorous, or modest kiss; 2, the diplomatic, or kiss of policy; 3, the spying kiss, to ascertain if a woman has drunken wine; 4, the slave kiss; 5, the kiss infamous—a church penance; 6, the slipper kiss, practiced towards tyrants; 7, the judicial kiss; 8, the feudal kiss; 9, the religious kiss (kissing the cross); 10, the academical kiss (on joining a solemn brotherhood); 11, the hand kiss; 12, the Judas kiss; 13, the medical kiss—for the purpose of healing some sickness; 14, the kiss of etiquette; 15, the kiss of love—the only real kiss. Oliver Wendell Holmes calls a kiss "a lisping consonant." He might have added that it generally follows a-vowel!

Here is a pretty story which was told of the Empress Frederick of Germany, our own Princess Royal, during the Franco-Prussian War. Her father-in-law, Emperor Wilhelm, and her husband, afterwards known in history as Frederick the Noble, were at the front, and the Crown Princess of Prussia (as she was then) used daily to visit the wounded in the hospitals. A German soldier, ignorant of her identity, addressed her one day—"I have been thinking, madam, you must yourself have relatives at the front; you take such interest in us poor soldiers." "Yes," replied the Princess; "I have both a father and a husband engaged in the war." "What are their names?" asked the soldier. "Perchance I have met them." "My father's name is Wilhelm and my husband is Unser Fritz" (our Fritz), replied the Princess, using the title by which the Prussian soldier loved to call his Crown Prince. The wounded soldier saluted in silence. He had indeed met her relatives, and was overwhelmed with the kindness of his Royal visitor.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" has a piece of news highly interesting to ladies. The charming Greek style of dressing the hair, we are told, is going out of fashion. The incoming mode will bring us back to the twenties, when the hair was brushed up straight from the nape of the neck, firmly tied on the top of the head, and then arranged to imitate bows. There will be a parting from ear to ear, but not far back from the forehead. All the hair behind this division will be brushed back, and tied together with the back hair. The front hair will have a central parting, and be arranged in short curls brought into a bunch at each side by means of a side comb, or there may be an arrangement of "coques" to right and left of the parting. Our great-grandmothers called "coques" "comb curls," or "pin curls," because they were not allowed to fall, but stiffly arranged and held in their place with small side combs or hairpins. This headdress is borrowed from the portraits of the Duchesse d'Angouleme, who adopted it when in exile in England.

Although pink and green are undoubtedly the reigning colours of the season in flowers, dress, and millinery, yet there is a generally prevailing feeling that all loyal Britishers and others are expected to introduce the red, white, and blue of old England during the festivities of the latter part of June. We see the most wonderful manipulation of these colours in their crude distinctness—some of which, if adopted, might challenge doubtful complimentary attention to their wearers—especially in millinery. For some time past many enterprising tradespeople have displayed huge Early Victorian bonnets, with wide white ribbon bows and strings, a cluster of waving red, white and blue plumes at one side, and a wreath of poppies, daisies and cornflowers inside the brim, or with clusters of the flowers and Jubilee ribbons; or—more patriotic still—white plumes and ribbons, with massed roses, thistles, shamrocks and grass, which latter may be taken to represent, with a slight stretch of imagination, the leek. With the most laudable intentions of loyalty, it requires considerable courage to adopt this style of head gear—though, no doubt, many will be found equal to it—so several leading modistes have come to the rescue and designed a modification which will be seen at many of the smartest entertainments of the Jubilee week. Then to many artistic and sensitive souls the combination of the colours does not present itself temptingly, and the displayed silks, ribbons, ties, parasols, and blouses, in broad and narrow stripes, with the tricolour revers on bodices, trimmings, little flounces and tucks on skirts, is nothing short of an eyesore. On the other hand, many well carried out Jubilee costumes are in course of preparation, some in white muslin, with tricolour ribbon softened by cream lace, others in black grenadine and canvas, with delicate black lace; white canvas and foulard with smartly cut revers of red, white, and blue, or the becoming little Greek jackets opening over simulated double vests of red and blue, and gilets of soft white chiffon, all tucked into a deep jewelled waistband. In hats and toques there is the popular white satin straw, toned into fantastic shapes, with an aigrette of tinted reeds and a few deep blue forget-me-nots tucked in somewhere; or red straw, with blue and white iris upstanding in conscious pride, backed by wired loops of chiffon, or blue straw with rosebuds and marguerites. Some of the groups of softly blended tricolour feathers are very smart and not, as is often synonymous, vulgar, while many of the prettily made up bows and rosettes can be worn by the most fastidious.

Foulards, with a sort of lightning or firework effect over the coloured surface, are being much worn, and some of them, with their sharply contrasting trimmings, are startling in their brilliancy. Then follow the grenadines and fancy canvases over the brightest colours, and the pretty flowered muslins and silken gauzes. The best cut skirts are perfectly fitting over the hips, all the fulness drawn to the back, and with only one seam up the back, suggesting the idea that the wearer has stepped into the centre of the wide, circular piece of material, and had it drawn up and fitted to her. All the thin fabric skirts are made separate from the silk foundations, with a frilling outside as well as inside to keep them out. Many bodices have the backs and sleeves horizontally tucked, while the fronts are loose, either with wide revers or a cascade of lace down the left side from throat to waistband. The waistbands, straight at the back, but with a deep point in front, lend themselves well to the Boleros and full gilets of lace or crimped chiffon, now so popular. They are made like the Swiss band of former days, with a peace of silk cut on the bias, with three short whalebones. The gilets, or fronts, are quite a feature of the season's dress, and are composed of satin, moire, or fancy brocade, with lace frills and narrow run velvets. A pretty style is that which suggests an open brocade waistcoat, pointed in front, and apparently fastened by three handsome buttons at the waist, showing a double frill of lace, veiling a satin strip in the middle. Others have the trimming carried across, and this style is particularly pretty when the bands of velvet are passed through small paste buckles down the centre. The black or white net throatbands, with large bows, are rapidly gaining in favour, and look well with the tailor-made coats. Lace ties are again to the fore, and also the wide muslin scarves, edged with deep lace. Lace lappets are being worn on fully dressed heads, and at the last two Drawing Rooms were substituted in very many cases for the tulle veil. Some were lightly wired, others fixed by jewelled star pins. They are also seen at the grand evening entertainments, both on young and old heads. Now that English lace is being revived, and extremely well done, too, as recent exhibitions have shown, there is an increasing wish to encourage it, as well as to display real old lace, to prove the beauty of the art.

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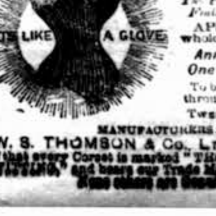

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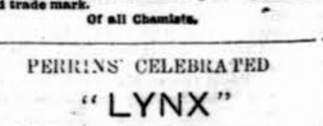

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